

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Rod Campbell on Canberra 02 6207 0446, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
	September 2002	30 October 2002
	December 2002	29 January 2003
ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION	<p><i>Australian Capital Territory Statistical Indicators</i> (cat. no. 1367.8) is a new quarterly publication which replaces the monthly <i>Business Indicators, Australian Capital Territory</i> (cat. no. 1303.8). This new publication presents a broader range of data and contains detailed analysis of recent movements in key demographic, economic and labour market data. It contains tables, graphs and commentary to give readers an indication of the economic and demographic situation of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), as well as the trends and movements leading to the current figures. It also includes feature articles on various aspects of the ACT population and economy.</p>	
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<p>\$m million dollars</p> <p>n.a. not available</p> <p>n.p. not available for publication</p> <p>p preliminary</p> <p>'000 thousands</p> <p>.. not applicable</p> <p>— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</p> <p>*</p> <p>** estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution</p> <p>** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use</p>	
EXPLANATORY NOTES	<p>The statistics shown are the latest available as at 30 June 2002.</p> <p>All tables refer to the ACT, unless specified. Explanatory Notes are provided for some key indicators in this publication. For further information, readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS source publications.</p>	

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Regional Director, Australian Capital Territory

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

FEATURE ARTICLE — RECORDED VICTIMS OF CRIME

This article describes selected statistics for victims of crime recorded by Australian Capital Territory (ACT) police during the 2001 calendar year. It provides a measure of the level and nature of crime within the ACT, a comparison with other states and territories and an indication of trends in crime over the nine years from 1993 to 2001.

These statistics should not be regarded as a definitive collection of crime statistics for this period. They cover only crimes recorded by police after they have been reported to, or detected by, police. They do not include those crimes that did not come to the attention of police. In addition, these statistics include some offences later determined to be unfounded or withdrawn by the complainant. A further issue is the effect of community attitudes to reporting crime, police procedures and crime reporting systems on the recorded levels of crime. Variations in these factors can result in fluctuating recorded crime levels from month to month and from year to year.

Due to some variation in criminal law between states and territories, only those crimes with nationally comparable definitions and counting rules are included. This article covers the national offence categories of homicide and related offences, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. Robbery is differentiated from theft by the use and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. With the exceptions of homicide and motor vehicle theft, the statistics include both completed offences and attempted offences. Attempted homicide figures are published separately, and attempted vehicle theft is excluded because it is difficult to distinguish from criminal damage.

The definition of a victim varies according to the offence category. For murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction the victim is an individual person. For robbery, blackmail/extortion and other theft the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. For unlawful entry with intent the victim is the place/premise, and for motor vehicle theft the victim is the motor vehicle.

ACT AND NATIONAL CRIME PATTERNS

The number of victims of assault in the ACT increased by 11% between 2000 and 2001, compared with a national rise of 9%. The number of sexual assault victims in the ACT rose by 19% for the period, while nationally the number rose by 6%. The number of victims of driving causing death and blackmail/extortion remained steady in the ACT in 2001, while nationally recording a 6% decrease and a 37% increase respectively. All other recorded crimes within the ACT recorded a decrease in victim numbers.

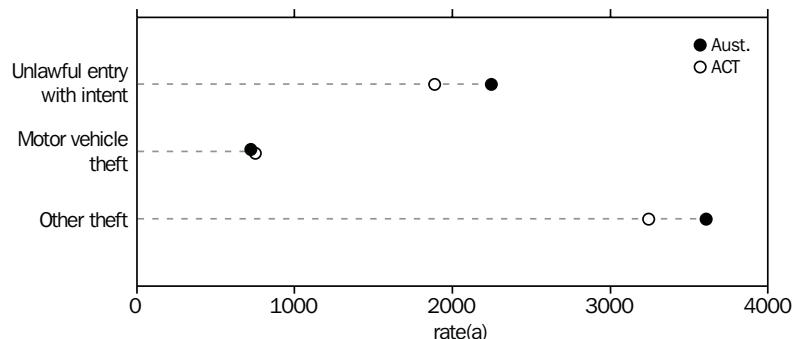
ACT AND NATIONAL CRIME PATTERNS *continued*

The number of victims of unlawful entry with intent in the ACT declined by 22%, while the number increased by 1% nationally. Declines were also recorded in the ACT for robbery (down 17%, compared with a 14% rise nationally), motor vehicle theft (down 16%, compared with a 1% national increase) and other theft (down 13%, and up 3% nationally). Murder recorded a decline in the number of victims between 2000 and 2001 (down from two to one). There was also a decline in kidnapping/abduction from five victims in 2000 to three in 2001.

Within the ACT, increases in the victimisation rates between 2000 and 2001 were recorded for assault (up 9%) and sexual assault (up 18%). For all other crimes recorded, the victimisation rates declined in this period. Nationally, the majority of crimes recorded an increase in victimisation rates for this period.

Property offences had higher victimisation rates than person offences in 2001, both nationally and within the ACT. The rate of motor vehicle theft was higher in the ACT (750.5 per 100,000 people) than for Australia (722.0 per 100,000 people), while ACT rates of unlawful entry with intent and other theft were lower than national rates. The ACT rate of unlawful entry with intent was 1,885.9 per 100,000 people, compared with 2,246.9 nationally, and the rate of other theft was 3,240.9 per 100,000 in the ACT compared with 3,607.5 nationally.

CRIME VICTIM RATES, Property offences—2001



(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

1.1

VICTIMS(a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

	Number			Rate		
	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change
	no.	no.	%	rate(b)	rate(b)	%
AUSTRALIA CAPITAL TERRITORY						
Homicide and related offences						
Murder	2	1	-50	—	—	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving causing death	1	1	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total	3	2	-33	1.0	n.p.	n.p.
Assault	1 742	1 925	11	560.1	612.7	9
Sexual assault	116	138	19	37.3	43.9	18
Kidnapping/abduction	5	3	-40	1.6	1.0	-38
Blackmail/extortion	2	2	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Robbery						
Armed robbery	114	95	-17	36.7	30.2	-18
Unarmed robbery	192	158	-18	61.7	50.3	-18
Total	306	253	-17	98.4	80.5	-18
Unlawful entry with intent						
Involving the taking of property	6 455	5 049	-22	2 075.6	1 607.1	-23
Other	1 173	876	-25	377.2	278.8	-26
Total	7 628	5 925	-22	2 452.8	1 885.9	-23
Motor vehicle theft	2 814	2 358	-16	904.8	750.5	-17
Other theft	11 721	10 182	-13	3 768.9	3 240.9	-14
AUSTRALIA						
Homicide and related offences						
Murder	315	306	-3	1.6	1.6	—
Attempted murder	393	458	17	2.1	2.4	14
Manslaughter	48	34	29	0.3	0.2	-33
Driving causing death	264	249	-6	1.4	1.3	7
Total	1 020	1 047	3	5.3	5.4	2
Assault	138 708	151 753	9	724.2	782.9	8
Sexual assault	15 759	16 744	6	82.3	86.4	5
Kidnapping/abduction	693	758	9	3.6	3.9	8
Blackmail/extortion	257	352	37	1.3	1.8	38
Robbery						
Armed robbery	9 483	11 056	17	49.5	57.0	15
Unarmed robbery	13 853	15 509	12	72.3	80.0	11
Total	23 336	26 565	14	121.8	137.1	13
Unlawful entry with intent						
Involving the taking of property	n.a.	325 180	n.a.	n.a.	1 677.6	n.a.
Other	n.a.	110 344	n.a.	n.a.	569.3	n.a.
Total	429 374	435 524	1	2 241.7	2 246.9	—
Motor vehicle theft	138 912	139 943	1	725.2	722.0	—
Other theft	681 268	699 262	3	3 556.8	3 607.5	1

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the offence category.

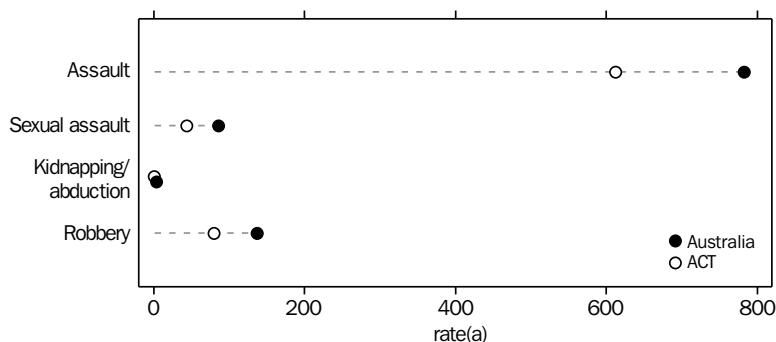
(b) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 4510.0).

ACT AND NATIONAL CRIME PATTERNS *continued*

For crimes against people in 2001, rates were consistently lower in the ACT than nationally. Assault, with a victimisation rate of 612.7 per 100,000 people for ACT and 782.9 per 100,000 people for Australia, was the most common of these crimes. This was followed by robbery, with rates of 80.5 and 137.1 per 100,000 for ACT and Australia respectively, and sexual assault (43.9 and 86.4 respectively). The lowest victimisation rates were recorded for kidnapping/abduction (1.0 and 3.9 victims respectively).

CRIME VICTIM RATES, Person offences—2001



(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

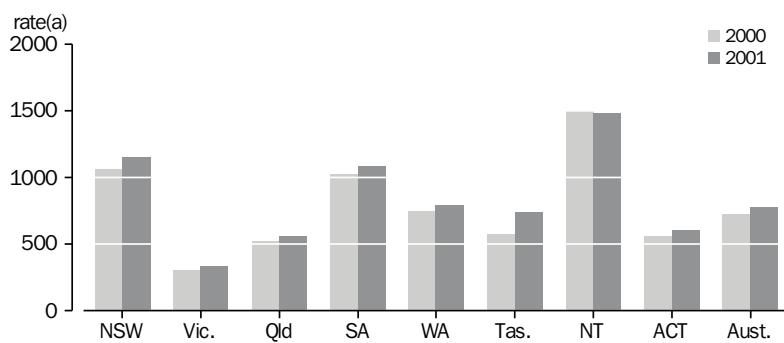
Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

ACT IN COMPARISON TO OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES

Assault

With the exception on the Northern Territory, which recorded a 1% decrease, the victimisation rate for assault increased for all states and territories between 2000 and 2001. The largest increases were recorded in Tasmania (up 28%), Victoria (up 12%) and the ACT (up 9%). The states with the highest assault victimisation rates in 2001 were the Northern Territory (1,486.4 victims per 100,000 people), New South Wales (1,155.2 per 100,000) and South Australia (1,084.1 per 100,000). The lowest rates were recorded in Victoria (337.0 per 100,000 people), Queensland (557.4 per 100,000) and the ACT (612.7 per 100,000).

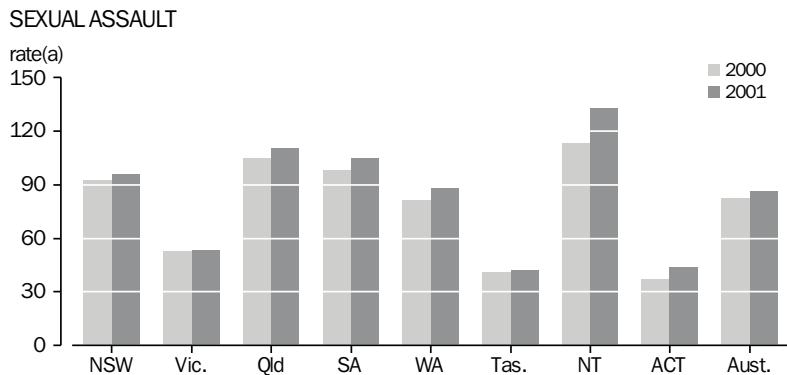
ASSAULT



(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

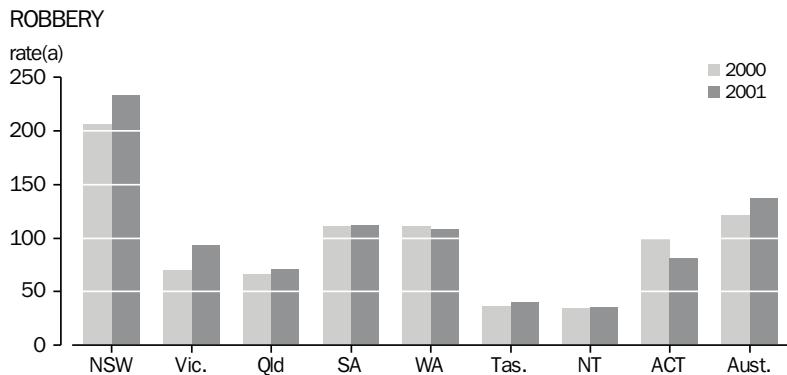
Sexual assault The rate of sexual assault victimisation rose for all states and territories between 2000 and 2001. The largest increases were recorded for the Northern Territory and ACT. The highest rates in 2001 were recorded in the Northern Territory (133.1 per 100,000 people) and Queensland (110.8 per 100,000), while Tasmania (42.5 per 100,000) and the ACT (43.9 per 100,000) recorded the lowest rates.



(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

Robbery Declines in the robbery victimisation rate between 2000 and 2001 were recorded for the ACT (down 18%) and Western Australia (down 2%). All other states and territories recorded an increase for the period. The largest increases were recorded in Victoria (up 33%) and New South Wales (up 13%). The states with the highest robbery victimisation rates in 2001 were New South Wales (233.2 per 100,000 people), South Australia (111.9 per 100,000) and Western Australia (108.2 per 100,000). The lowest rates were recorded in the Northern Territory (35.4 per 100,000), Tasmania (40.4 per 100,000) and Queensland (70.5 per 100,000).



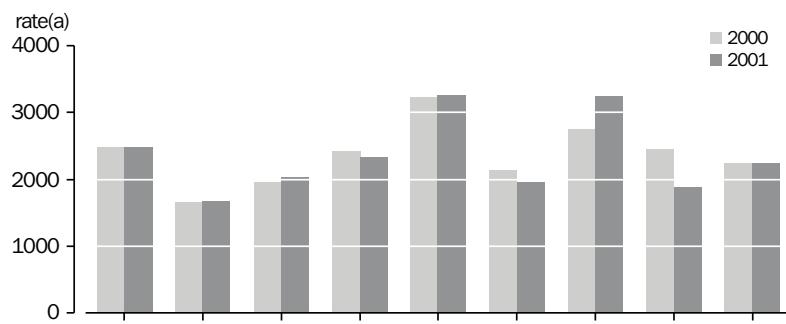
(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

Unlawful entry with intent

The victimisation rate for unlawful entry with intent declined in the ACT (down 23%), Tasmania (down 8%) and South Australia (down 4%) between 2000 and 2001. The rate remained unchanged in New South Wales, while the largest increases were recorded in the Northern Territory (up 18%) and Queensland (up 4%). The 2001 victimisation rate was highest in Western Australia (3,250.9 victims per 100,000 people) and the Northern Territory (3,243.6 per 100,000). The lowest rates of unlawful entry for the period were recorded in Victoria (1,678.4 per 100,000) and the ACT (1,885.9 per 100,000).

UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT



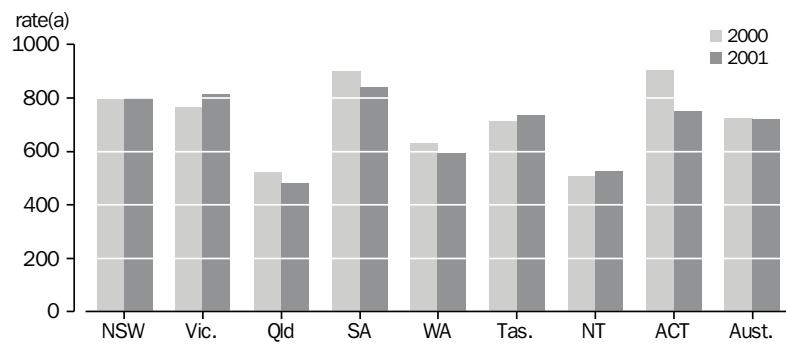
(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

Motor vehicle theft

The largest decline in the victimisation rate of motor vehicle theft between 2000 and 2001 was recorded in the ACT (down 17%), followed by Queensland (down 8%). The largest increases were recorded for Victoria (up 6%) and the Northern Territory (up 4%). The victimisation rate of motor vehicle theft was highest in South Australia (842.9 per 100,000 people), Victoria (814.4 per 100,000) and New South Wales (800.3 per 100,000). The lowest victimisation rates in 2001 were recorded in Queensland (481.4 per 100,000), the Northern Territory (528.4 per 100,000) and Western Australia (594.1 per 100,000). The ACT recorded 750.5 victims per 100,000 people in 2001.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

Assault	In 2001, there were 1,049 male and 797 female victims of assault in the ACT. For both males and females, the 15–24 year age group contained the highest proportion of victims (31% of males and 29% of females). In 93% of assaults, a weapon was not used. Almost half (46%) occurred in community locations (locations where the primary activity was the provision of services for public use), 38% in residential locations, 12% in retail locations, 4% in educational institutions and a further 4% in carparks. Female victims were more likely to know the offender, with 76% of female victims reporting that the offender was known to the victim, compared with 41% of male victims.
Sexual assault	There were 138 sexual assault victims in the ACT in 2001. The majority (86%) were female. For male victims, 68% were aged under 15 years compared with 41% of female victims in this age group. Females aged 15–24 years also had a high proportion of victims, with 39% of female victims in this age group. Most sexual assaults (98%) did not involve the use of a weapon. The most common locations were residential (57%), with 52% of sexual assaults occurring in private dwellings. Male victims reported that the offender was known to the victim in 89% of cases, compared with 63% of female victims.
Robbery	There were 132 male and 102 female victims of robbery in the ACT in 2001. The 15–24 age group contained 38% of robbery victims, followed by the 25–34 age group (20% of victims). Weapons were used in 38% of robberies. Of the armed robberies, 52% involved the use of a knife and 21% the use of a syringe. Firearms were used in 7% of armed robberies. Community locations accounted for 65% of robberies. Location categories with a high proportion of robberies included retail locations (23%), car parks (10%) and service stations (7%).
Motor vehicle theft	The majority (66%) of motor vehicle thefts occurred in community locations, with a high proportion (40% of all thefts) occurring in car parks. Nearly one-third (30%) of motor vehicle thefts occurred in residential locations.
TRENDS OVER TIME	The ACT victimisation rate for sexual assault has risen each year since 1998, a 57% increase between 1998 and 2001. Between 1993 and 2001, the lowest rate (24.6 victims per 100,000 people) was recorded in 1995, while the highest rate (43.9 per 100,000) was recorded in 2001.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

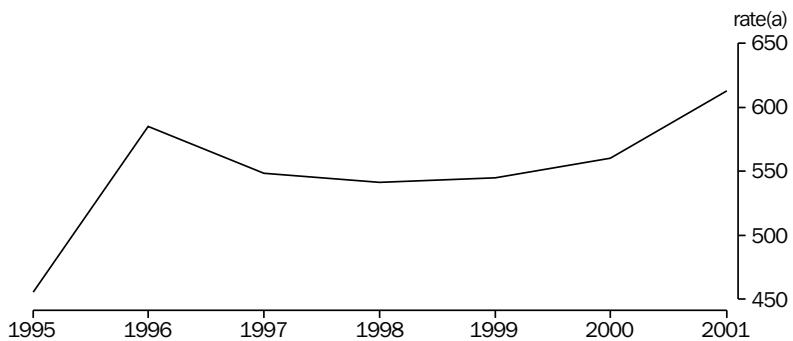


(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

The rate of assault in the ACT rose from 1995 to 1996, an increase from 455.7 to 585.2 victims per 100,000 people (28%). The rate declined to 548.4 per 100,000 in 1997 and remained relatively steady until 2000. Between 2000 and 2001, the rate increased by 9% to 612.7 victims per 100,000. Between 1995 and 2001, the rate of assault victimisation in the ACT has risen by 34%.

ASSAULT

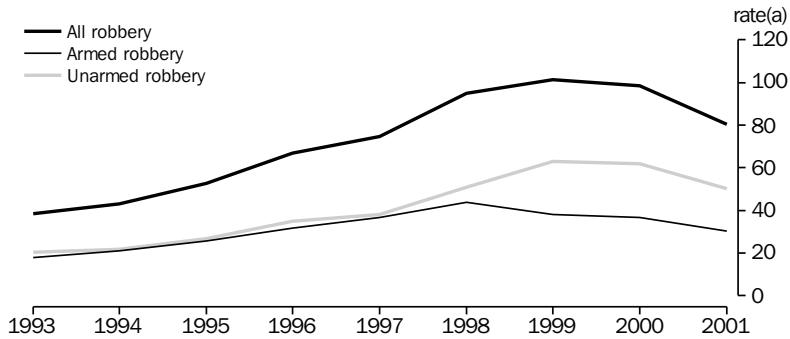


(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0),

The victimisation rate for robbery increased each year from 1993 to 1999, an overall increase of 164%. Between 1999 and 2001, the figure declined by 20% to 80.5 victims per 100,000 people. For unarmed robbery, the pattern was similar to that for all robbery, while the victimisation rate for armed robbery began to decline a year earlier, in 1998.

ROBBERY

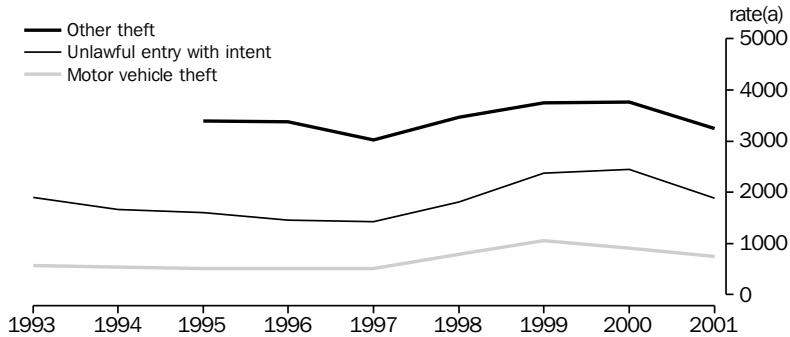


(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

The rate of motor vehicle theft in the ACT declined each year from 1993 to 1997, an overall decline of 9%. The rate rose by 108% from 1997 to 1999, to a peak of 1,057.2 victims per 100,000 people. Between 1999 and 2001, the rate has declined each year by a total of 29%. Other theft declined by 11% between 1995 and 1997. The rate rose by 24% from 1997 to a peak of 3,768.9 per 100,000 in 2000 and declined by 14% in 2001. The victimisation rate of unlawful entry with intent declined each year from 1993 to 1997, by a total of 25%. Between 1997 and 2000, the rate rose by 72% to a peak of 2452.8 per 100,000, and declined by 23% in 2001.

PROPERTY OFFENCES



(a) Rate per 100,000 people.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4510.0).

CHAPTER 2

FEATURE ARTICLE — 2001 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING: FIRST RELEASE FINDINGS

The most significant event for the ABS this year has been the release of data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, on the 17 June 2002. Information in this feature article comes from the *Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile* (cat. no. 2001.0) and from the publication *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2015.0). The statistics in this article are presented on the basis of where people were counted on Census Night ('as enumerated' counts).

The Census of Population and Housing conducted on 7 August 2001 counted 311,947 people (153,388 males and 158,559 females) in the ACT. This represents an increase of 12,704 people (4%) since 1996 and an increase of 32,624 people (12%) since 1991. Of those people counted on Census Night, 95% were counted at home. Nationally, 18,972,350 people were counted (9,362,021 males and 9,610,329 females), representing a 6% increase since the 1996 Census and a 13% increase since 1991. This figure shows the total number of people counted in ACT on Census Night including overseas visitors. Unless otherwise stated, figures in this article do not include overseas visitors.

AGE

The ACT's population continued to age as a result of low fertility and increased life expectancy. The median age of people in 2001 was 32 years. In 1996 it was 30 years, while in 1991 the median age was 29 years. Nationally, the median age was 35 years, with the ACT recording the second youngest median age after the Northern Territory (30 years). South Australia recorded the highest median age at 37 years.

2.1

AGE BY SEX(a)

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Australian Capital Territory		Australia
	no.	no.	no.	Persons	Persons
0–14	33 415	32 162	65 577	21	21
15–24	25 358	24 498	49 856	16	14
25–44	47 385	49 979	97 364	31	30
45–64	34 750	35 962	70 712	23	23
65 and over	11 158	14 517	25 675	8	13
Total	152 066	157 118	309 184	100	100

(a) Overseas visitors are excluded from these counts.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile, 2001* (cat. no. 2001.0).

REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS

The Census showed a decline in the number of married people as a proportion of the population of the ACT. In 2001 there were 119,989 married people or 49% of the population, compared with 51% of the population in 1996. The national figure for married people in 2001 was 51% of the Australian population. The number of single people (who had never married) increased in 2001 to 36% of the ACT population whilst the 1996 figure was 31%. Only the Northern Territory had a higher proportion of people who had never been married (37%). In the ACT on Census Night, 8% of people stated that their current marital status was 'divorced'. This compared with the national proportion of 7%.

PEOPLE OF INDIGENOUS ORIGIN

The Census question on Indigenous origin asked whether each person was of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. There were 3,576 people (1.2% of the ACT Population) who identified as being of Indigenous origin in 2001. This represented a 23% increase (677 people) since 1996 and a 125% increase (1,984 people) since 1991.

Nationally, the number of people who identified themselves as being of Indigenous origin increased to 410,003 people in 2001, an increase of 16% since 1996 and an increase of 55% since 1991. The Indigenous population represented 2.2% of the total population nationally in 2001. The ACT had the second lowest proportion of Indigenous people after Victoria (0.5%), while the Northern Territory had the highest (25%).

ETHNIC DIVERSITY

In 2001 in the ACT, the three most common ancestries identified with were Australian (120,296 people or 39%), English (109,766 people or 36%) and Irish (42,540 people or 14%). Nationally, the three most common ancestries identified with were also Australian (36% of the population), English (34%) and Irish (10%). These ancestries were also the most commonly identified in each of the states, with only the Northern Territory differing. In the Northern Territory, Other Australian People was most commonly identified after Australian and English.

In the 2001 Census, 74% of people in the ACT stated they were Australian-born. This compared with 75% in 1996. Nationally, 73% of people were born in Australia. Of those in the ACT born overseas, the three main countries of birth were United Kingdom (5.5%), New Zealand (1.3%), and Germany (0.8%). The three main countries of birth in 1996 were United Kingdom (6.2%), New Zealand (1.2%), and Italy (0.9%). The United Kingdom was the main country of birth other than Australia in each of the states and territories, although the proportion born there varied between them. Western Australia had the highest proportion of people born in the United Kingdom (11.0%), followed by South Australia (8.5%). The Northern Territory had the lowest (3.9%).

ETHNIC DIVERSITY *continued*

English was stated as the only language spoken at home by 82% of the ACT population, compared with 80% nationally. Tasmania had the highest proportion of people stating that they spoke only English at home (93%). The three most common languages spoken at home other than English in the ACT were Chinese languages (1.6%), Italian (1.2%), and Croatian (0.9%). Nationally, however, the three most common languages were Chinese languages (2.1% of the population), Italian (1.9%) and Greek (1.4%). In the ACT, 6.5% of people born overseas reported that they spoke English not well or not at all.

RELIGION

Catholic was the religion most commonly reported by people in the ACT, at 29%. This was followed by 20% of people who reported that they had no religion, and 18% who reported Anglican. In addition, 10% of people did not answer the question in the 2001 Census, which was optional. Nationally, 27% of people reported Catholic as their religion, 21% Anglican and 15% reported no religion. Buddhism was the most commonly reported non-Christian religion in the ACT (2% of people), followed by Islam (1%) and Hinduism (0.8%).

INCOME

The median weekly income for people aged 15 years and over in the ACT was \$500–\$599. This was the highest for any of the states and territories. For males in the ACT, the median weekly income was \$600–\$699, while for females it was \$400–\$499. Nationally, the median weekly income in 2001 was \$300–\$399.

Ranking in Statistical Subdivisions by median weekly individual income revealed that the ACT recorded the highest median weekly incomes after Off-Shore Areas and Migratory zones and the Western Australian mining areas.

2.2

ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, RANKED BY MEDIUM WEEKLY INCOME

Statistical Subdivisions	National rank	Medium weekly individual income \$
South Canberra	7	669
Gungahlin-Hall	8	620
Woden Valley	11	573
Weston Creek-Stromlo	14	559
Tuggeranong	16	544
Belconnen	27	507
North Canberra	29	471
ACT - Balance	54	402

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 2015.0).

COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET

The ACT recorded the highest usage of personal computers at home in the week preceding the 2001 Census, at 57% of the population. A higher proportion of males reported using a computer at home (60% of males) than females (53%). Nationally, 42% of people had used a personal computer at home in the week preceding the Census. Computer usage at home was highest in the 10–14 year age group, with 78% of boys and 77% of girls in this age group in the ACT reporting that they had used a computer at home in the week prior to Census Night. The 75 years and over age group had the lowest proportion of computer usage at home, at 11%. This compared with 42% for children aged 0–9 years.

2.3 COMPUTER USE, SEX AND AGE

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0–9	9 192	8 577	17 769
10–14	9 408	8 876	18 284
15–19	9 751	8 911	18 662
20–24	8 133	7 612	15 745
25–34	14 591	14 055	28 646
35–44	15 759	16 032	31 791
45–54	14 436	12 894	27 330
55–64	6 926	5 086	12 012
65–74	2 341	1 504	3 845
75 and over	805	414	1 219
Total	91 342	83 961	175 303

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile, 2001* (cat. no. 2001.0).

The total number of people who had used the Internet in the week preceding the 2001 Census was 169,149. This was 55% of people in the ACT. Those who used the Internet at home only were the largest group, at 40% of people who used the Internet in the week prior to Census.

2.4 INTERNET USE, BY SEX

	Males	Females	Persons
At home	33 864	34 272	68 136
At work	14 766	17 646	32 412
Elsewhere	5 940	6 384	12 324
At home and at work	25 002	17 513	42 515
At home and elsewhere	4 589	4 291	8 880
At work and elsewhere	617	618	1 235
At home and work and elsewhere	2 521	1 126	3 647
Total	87 299	81 850	169 149

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile, 2001* (cat. no. 2001.0).

The proportion of males reporting that they had used the Internet (57%) was higher than the proportion of females (52%).

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

There were 80,238 families in private dwellings recorded in the 2001 Census, covering 241,134 people. Most were couple families with children (49% of all families), followed by couple families without children (34%), one parent families (16%) and other families (2%). Nationally, couple families with children comprised 47% of all families in occupied private dwellings, couple families without children comprised 36%, one parent families 15% and other families were 2%.

There were 114,842 households counted in the 2001 Census in the ACT. Of these, 79,612 were family households (69%). Lone person households made up 22%, while group households comprised 5%. These proportions were similar to 1996. Household size decreased from 2.7 people in 1996 to 2.6 people in 2001. Largest household sizes in the ACT were in Tuggeranong (3.0 people) and Gungahlin-Hall (2.8 people). This was a reflection of the higher proportion of family households in these areas. Smallest household sizes were in North Canberra and South Canberra (both 2.2 people). Of the 25,516 people living alone in private dwellings, most were in the 25–34 year age group (4,731 or 19% of lone person households). However, the 75 years and over age group had the highest proportion of people living alone in private dwellings, with over one-third of people aged over 75 years (37%) living alone. In the ACT, 9% of all people in private dwellings lived alone.

DWELLINGS

There were 121,750 private dwellings counted in the 2001 Census in the ACT. Of these, 72% were separate houses, containing 84% of all people who were in private dwellings on Census Night. Semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses comprised 12% of all private dwellings, and flats, units and apartments were 9%. There were 6,908 unoccupied private dwellings (6%) on Census Night. There were 285 caravans, cabins and houseboats, containing 414 people, counted on Census Night and 72 people were in improvised homes, tents or sleeping out.

Of all occupied ACT private dwellings in 2001, 67% were either fully owned or being purchased, while 28% were being rented. This compared with 64% either fully owned or being purchased and 32% being rented in 1996. Nationally, of all private dwellings in 2001, 66% were either fully owned or being purchased and 26% were being rented.

2.5

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE ACT IN 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
Total persons(a)	153 388	158 559	311 947
Aged 15 years and over(a)	119 836	126 239	246 075
Aged 65 years and over	11 226	14 594	25 820
Aboriginal	1 612	1 666	3 278
Torres Strait Islander	99	78	177
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(b)	70	51	121
<i>Total Indigenous persons</i>	<i>1 781</i>	<i>1 795</i>	<i>3 576</i>
Born in Australia	112 302	116 061	228 363
Born overseas(c)	32 536	34 196	66 732
Speaks English only	125 379	129 460	254 839
Speaks other languages(d)	20 442	21 738	42 180
Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over	966	967	1 933
Australian citizen	138 139	142 912	281 051
Australian citizen aged 18 years and over	101 003	107 052	208 055
Enumerated in private dwellings(a)	146 132	152 304	298 436
Enumerated elsewhere(a)(e)	7 256	6 255	13 511
Overseas visitors	1 322	1 441	2 763

(a) These categories include overseas visitors.

(b) Applicable to persons who are of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Includes birthplaces 'inadequately described', 'at sea', and 'not elsewhere classified'.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profile, 2001* (cat. no. 2001.0).

CHAPTER 3

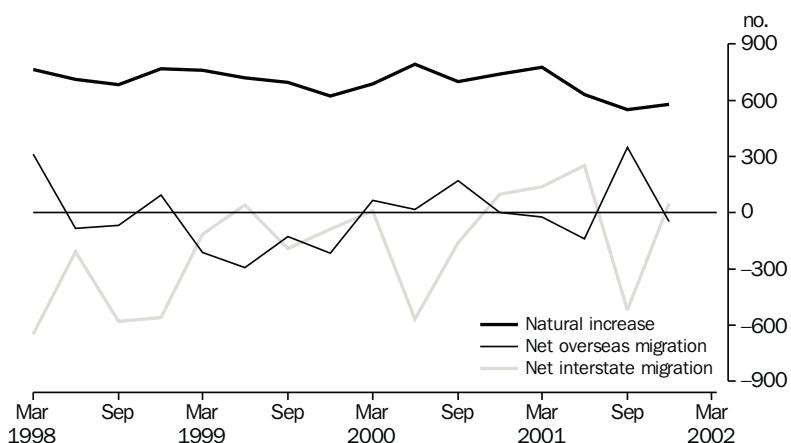
PEOPLE

POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) of the ACT increased by 577 people in the December quarter 2001 to 322,638 people. Over the 2001 calendar year the population of the ACT rose by 3,335 people. This represented an annual growth rate of 1%, compared with 1.3% for the previous year. In contrast, the growth rate for Australia was 1.3% in 2001. At December 2001, the ACT made up 2% of Australia's population.

The ACT rate of natural increase declined from 0.9% in 2000 to 0.8% in 2001. The net overseas migration rate and net interstate migration rate both contributed close to nil population change in 2001. As a result, the majority of population growth in the ACT was due to natural increase.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0).

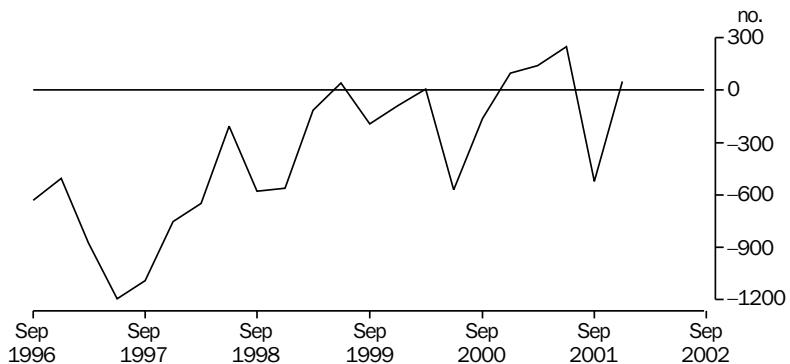
Natural increase

Natural increase of the ACT resident population for the quarter ended December 2001 was 578 people. This was an increase of 5% on the previous quarter. There were 940 births in December quarter 2001, compared with 945 births in the previous quarter (a decrease of 1%). There were 362 deaths in December quarter 2001, down 8% from the September quarter figure of 393 deaths.

Interstate migration

In the quarter ending December 2001 there was a net gain of 48 people to the ACT as a result of interstate migration. This figure fluctuated from 251 people in June 2001 to -520 in September 2001. Of those departing the ACT in December 2001, 3,260 went to New South Wales (56%), 1,136 went to Queensland (20%) and 724 went to Victoria (13%). Of those people arriving in the ACT from interstate in December 2001, 3,145 came from New South Wales (54%), 938 came from Queensland (16%) and 773 came from Victoria (13%).

QUARTERLY NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION



Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December Quarter 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The ERP of the ACT is obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis), net overseas migration and the estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from latest Census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.

Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications, with the exception of people travelling as Australian or New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

3.1

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

	Components of population change							Population	
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net permanent and long-term movement	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration	At end of period	Growth on previous period	Growth on previous period
								no.	%
Financial year									
1998–1999	4 211	1 279	2 932	225	-1 213	-481	313 762	2 768	0.89
1999–2000	4 139	1 344	2 795	-99	-839	-258	316 990	3 228	1.03
2000–2001	4 216	1 372	2 844	n.y.a.	326	8	321 680	4 690	1.48
Calendar year									
1999	4 134	1 338	2 796	-487	-350	-851	315 221	3 127	1.00
2000	4 240	1 324	2 916	452	-625	258	319 303	4 082	1.29
2001	3 957	1 420	2 537	n.y.a.	-82	136	322 638	3 335	1.04
2000									
September qtr	1 065	366	699	170	-162	170	318 083	1 093	0.34
December qtr	1 079	341	738	2	98	2	319 303	1 220	0.38
2001									
March qtr	1 116	340	776	n.y.a.	139	-23	320 574	1 271	0.40
June qtr	956	325	631	n.y.a.	251	-141	321 680	1 106	0.35
September qtr	945	393	552	349	-520	349	322 061	381	0.12
December qtr	940	362	578	-49	48	-49	322 638	577	0.18

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0).

3.2

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	September qtr 2000	December qtr 2000	March qtr 2001	June qtr 2001	September qtr 2001	December qtr 2001
Arrivals in Australian Capital Territory						
State of departure						
New South Wales	2 536	3 579	2 804	2 937	2 445	3 145
Victoria	453	733	558	604	549	773
Queensland	649	878	714	706	592	938
South Australia	204	322	280	226	182	274
Western Australia	176	288	276	299	211	310
Tasmania	79	120	134	91	81	178
Northern Territory	124	204	117	70	139	200
Total	4 221	6 124	4 883	4 933	4 199	5 818
Departures from Australian Capital Territory						
State of arrival						
New South Wales	2 459	3 354	2 815	2 836	2 754	3 260
Victoria	598	792	630	598	627	724
Queensland	797	1 191	787	754	815	1 136
South Australia	173	231	187	156	172	223
Western Australia	202	242	171	172	180	230
Tasmania	78	89	70	91	58	93
Northern Territory	76	127	84	75	113	104
Total	4 383	6 026	4 744	4 682	4 719	5 770
Net interstate migration	-162	98	139	251	-520	48

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2001 (cat. no. 3101.0).

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR

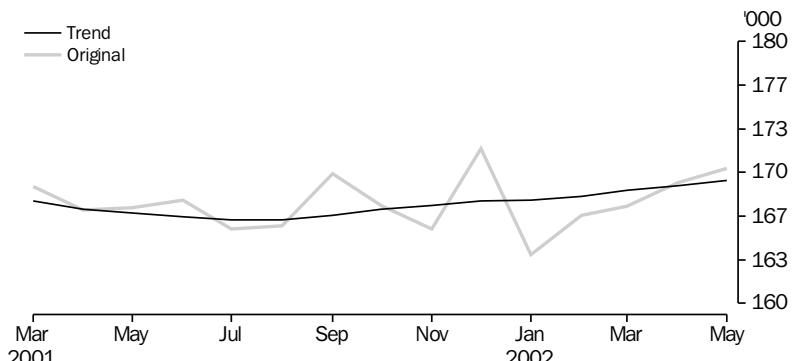
LABOUR FORCE STATUS

ACT trend employment rose from 169,000 people for April 2002 to 169,400 for May 2002, an increase of 0.2%. The figure has risen each month since August 2001, which recorded 166,400 employed people. There were 126,000 people employed full-time in May 2002, or 74% of total employed people.

The ACT trend labour force participation rate rose in May 2002 to 71.9%, the fourth consecutive month to record an increase.

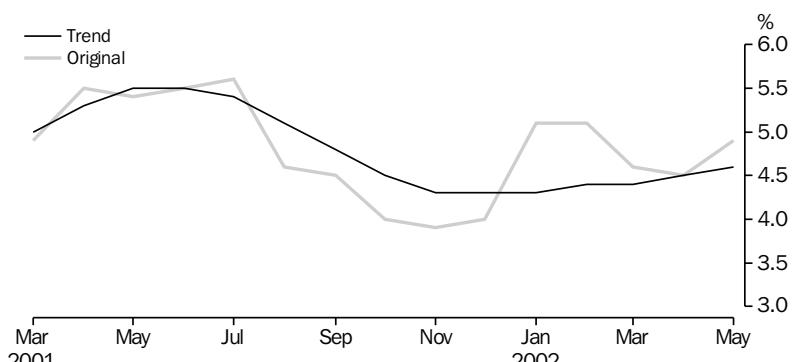
The trend number of unemployed people rose in May 2002 for the ninth consecutive month, to 8,100 people. The trend unemployment rate for the ACT rose to 4.6% in May 2002. In May 2001, the trend unemployment rate was 0.9 percentage points higher, at 5.5%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 6202.0).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 6202.0).

YOUTH LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

In May 2002, the labour force participation rate for 15–19 year olds in the ACT was 61%. The youth labour force comprised 14,400 people, with 9,300 part-time workers (65% of youth labour force), 3,300 full-time workers (23%) and 1,900 unemployed (12%).

Original employment in the ACT for people aged 15–19 years rose to 12,600 in May 2002, an increase of 4% on the previous quarter.

The number of unemployed people aged 15–19 years remained unchanged in May 2002. The unemployment rate for the ACT has declined over the three month period, from 20.2% in February 2002 to 12.8% in May 2002.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

In May 2002, there were 1,996 long-term unemployed people in the ACT. This was an increase of 240 people (14%) from the previous month but a decrease of 294 people (13%) from May 2001. Nearly one-third of unemployed males (31%) were unemployed long-term, compared with 11% of females. Total long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment rose for the previous four months, from 13% in January 2002 to 23% in May 2002.

JOB VACANCIES

In the May quarter 2002, there were 3,200 job vacancies in the ACT, a decrease of 18% from the previous quarter but an increase of 28% from the May quarter 2001. The number of public sector vacancies (1,800) was higher than the number of private sector vacancies (1,400). Job vacancy rates in the ACT declined from 2.6% in February 2002 to 2.0% in May 2002.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The number of working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes declined from 34 in the 12 months to March 2001 to 30 in the 12 months to March 2002. For the year ended March 2002, two working days were lost per thousand employees in the ACT, a decline from three working days per thousand employees for the year ended February 2002 and from nine working days lost per thousand employees for the year ended March 2001.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

In May 2002, the average weekly hours worked by full-time employees in the ACT was 40.8, an increase of 9% from the previous month. The ACT figure was consistently lower than the national figure for 2001–02. In May 2002, the national average for full-time employees was 42.3 hours.

The average for male full-time employees was higher in 2000–2001 than for female full-time employees for both Australia and the ACT. In May 2002, the average weekly hours worked by male full-time employees were 42.8 in the ACT and 43.8 nationally, while for females the averages were 38.2 hours in the ACT and 39.4 nationally.

The average hours worked by part-time employees in May 2002 was 16.3 for both the ACT and Australia. For the ACT, this represented a 4% increase from the previous month but a 1% decrease from May 2001.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED
continued

For most months in 2000–01, female part-time workers worked a higher average number of hours than males for both ACT and Australia. In May 2002, female part-time employees worked an average of 16.4 hours per week both nationally and for the ACT, compared with 16.2 hours for males in the ACT and 16.0 hours for males nationally.

WAGE COST INDEX

The total hourly rate of pay index for the ACT was 113.8 in March quarter 2002 and was a rise (0.4%) from December quarter 2001. During the same period the index for the private sector rose to 115.0 (up 1%) and the public sector rose to 113.1 (up 0.4%). The ordinary time earnings index for the ACT in March quarter 2002 rose to 113.9, a rise of 1%. The annual average wage cost index total hourly rates of pay for 2000–01 was 110.1, a rise from 1999–2000 of 4%.

WAGE AND SALARY
EARNERS

Industry	The industry category with the highest number of employees in the ACT in November quarter 2001 was Government administration and defence, with 41,400 employees. This represented an increase of 1% from the previous quarter and a 4% increase from the November quarter 2000. This was followed by Property and business services with 27,100 employees, (down 2% from the previous quarter), Retail trade with 17,900 employees (up 8%) and Education with 17,100 employees (up 2%).
Sector	There were 70,700 people employed in the public sector in the ACT for the November quarter 2001, an increase of 1% from the previous quarter and 2% from November 2000. This represented 44% of all wage and salary earners in the ACT and compared with 20% nationally. The commonwealth government employed 53,100 people (33% of ACT wage and salary earners), compared with 4% nationally. The ACT government employed 17,600 people (11% of ACT wage and salary earners). The number of public sector employees in the ACT has increased in each quarter since November 2000.
	There were 90,200 private sector employees in the ACT in the November quarter 2001. This represented an increase of 1% from the previous quarter and 5% from the November quarter 2000.
Gross earnings	In the December quarter 2001, total gross earnings by wage and salary earners in the ACT fell by \$110m (6%) on the previous quarter, to \$1,643m, with all sectors experiencing declines. Private sector earnings fell by 1% to \$741.7m and public sector earnings by 10% to \$901.5m. The industry group Government administration and defence in the ACT recorded the highest gross earnings in the December quarter 2001, at \$574.4m, followed by Property and business services at \$248.5m, Education, at \$164.8m and Health and community services at \$131.7m.

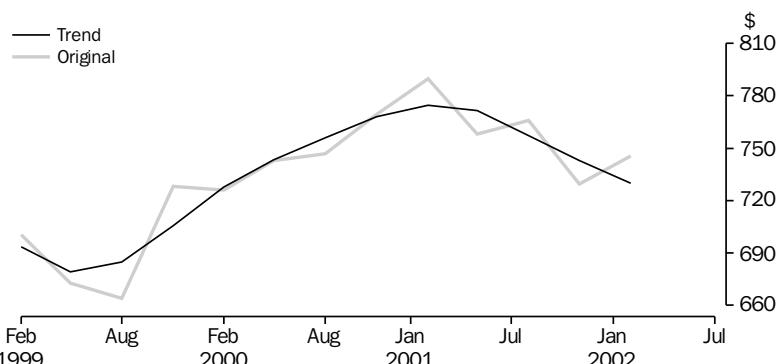
Gross earnings *continued*

In the year to 30 June 2001, total gross earnings increased from \$5,849.2m to \$6,338.3m (an 8% increase) with private sector earnings increasing by 14% to \$2,698.9m and public sector earnings by 5% to \$3,639m. Gross earnings of ACT government wage and salary earners recorded a decline of 2% to \$795.7m for the period, while gross earnings of commonwealth government wage and salary earners increased by 7% to \$2,843.6m.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

ACT trend all employee total earnings increased to \$730.00 in February 2002, a rise of 2% from November 2001 and 6% from February 2001. Nationally, trend all employee total earnings increased to \$684.70 in February 2002, up 1% from November 2001 and 4% from February 2001. The ACT had a higher average all employee total earnings than the national average for both male (\$838.10 for the ACT, \$821.50 for Australia) and female (\$627.10 for the ACT, \$541.20 for Australia) earnings.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, February 2002* (cat. no. 6302.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The labour force indicator contains estimates of the civilian labour force for the ACT derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey.

The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 1,500 ACT houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.8% of the population of the ACT. Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent). The information obtained relates to the week before the interview.

The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except; members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Employed people are defined as those aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
- away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
- away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Full-time workers are employed people who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Unemployed people are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
- were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Long-term unemployed people are those unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.

Unemployed and employed people together comprise the labour force, while all other people are classified as not in the labour force.

The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

The wage and salary earners indicator contains estimates from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). All wage and salary earners who received pay in any pay period ending within the quarter were represented in the survey; except: members of the Australian permanent defence forces, employees of businesses in the private sector primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, employees in private households employing staff, employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc., employees based outside Australia and employees on workers' compensation who were not paid through the payroll.

A sample of approximately 10,000 employer units is selected from the ABS Business Register, Australia-wide, to ensure adequate state and industry representation. There are approximately 600 units selected in the ACT. Of these, approximately three-quarters are in the private sector and one-quarter is in the public sector. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter. However, data for a number of Commonwealth, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory government departments, and a small number of large private businesses, are collected electronically. From March quarter 2002, estimates of wages and salaries for the private sector will be collected in the quarterly Economic Activity Survey.

Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the business. Public sector statistical units are stratified by industry and number of employees. Private sector units are further stratified by institutional sector classification. An equal probability sample is selected from each stratum.

4.1

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND

	Employed					
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES						
2001						
March	74.8	87.8	5.3	93.0	5.7	78.2
April	74.4	87.5	5.6	93.1	6.0	78.2
May	73.9	87.3	6.0	93.2	6.4	78.2
June	73.3	87.1	6.1	93.3	6.6	78.2
July	72.9	87.1	6.1	93.1	6.5	78.0
August	72.8	87.2	5.8	93.0	6.2	77.7
September	72.8	87.5	5.4	92.9	5.8	77.5
October	72.9	87.8	5.0	92.8	5.4	77.4
November	73.1	88.0	4.8	92.8	5.1	77.3
December	73.2	88.0	4.7	92.7	5.1	77.1
2002						
January	73.5	87.9	4.7	92.6	5.1	76.9
February	73.9	87.8	4.7	92.5	5.1	76.8
March(a)	74.3	87.7	4.7	92.4	5.1	76.6
April(a)	74.7	87.7	4.8	92.4	5.1	76.5
May(a)	75.1	87.7	4.8	92.5	5.2	76.5
FEMALES						
2001						
March	49.9	80.0	3.6	83.5	4.3	67.1
April	49.6	79.8	3.7	83.4	4.4	66.9
May	49.3	79.6	3.7	83.3	4.4	66.8
June	49.2	79.5	3.6	83.1	4.3	66.5
July	49.4	79.3	3.4	82.8	4.2	66.2
August	49.9	79.2	3.3	82.5	4.0	65.9
September	50.4	79.2	3.1	82.3	3.8	65.7
October	50.9	79.4	2.9	82.3	3.6	65.6
November	51.1	79.5	2.8	82.3	3.4	65.6
December	51.1	79.7	2.8	82.5	3.4	65.7
2002						
January	50.8	80.0	2.8	82.9	3.4	65.9
February	50.5	80.4	2.9	83.3	3.5	66.2
March(a)	50.5	80.9	3.0	83.9	3.6	66.6
April(a)	50.6	81.3	3.2	84.5	3.8	67.0
May(a)	50.9	81.8	3.3	85.1	3.9	67.4

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

4.1

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND — *continued*

	Employed					
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS						
2001						
March	124.8	167.8	8.8	176.6	5.0	72.5
April	124.0	167.2	9.3	176.5	5.3	72.4
May	123.2	166.9	9.7	176.5	5.5	72.4
June	122.6	166.6	9.7	176.3	5.5	72.2
July	122.4	166.4	9.5	175.9	5.4	72.0
August	122.6	166.4	9.0	175.5	5.1	71.7
September	123.2	166.7	8.4	175.2	4.8	71.5
October	123.9	167.2	7.9	175.1	4.5	71.4
November	124.2	167.5	7.6	175.2	4.3	71.3
December	124.3	167.8	7.5	175.2	4.3	71.3
2002						
January	124.3	167.9	7.5	175.5	4.3	71.3
February	124.4	168.2	7.7	175.8	4.4	71.4
March(a)	124.8	168.6	7.8	176.3	4.4	71.5
April(a)	125.3	169.0	7.9	176.9	4.5	71.7
May(a)	126.0	169.4	8.1	177.5	4.6	71.9

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, April 2002* (cat. no 6203.0); ABS data available on request, *Labour Force Survey*.

4.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15–19 YEARS

	Employed		Unemployed						Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000				
2001											
January	3.0	12.9	*1.0	1.5	2.5	15.4	8.5	23.9	16.1	64.4	
February	2.9	12.2	*0.6	2.1	2.7	14.9	9.0	23.9	18.2	62.4	
March	3.1	12.7	1.5	2.1	3.6	16.3	7.6	23.9	22.1	68.0	
April	3.2	13.1	1.3	1.6	2.9	16.0	8.0	23.9	18.0	66.8	
May	2.9	12.4	*0.9	1.7	2.6	15.1	8.9	23.9	17.5	63.0	
June	2.8	13.0	1.5	1.4	2.9	16.0	8.0	24.0	18.3	66.7	
July	3.1	12.6	*0.8	1.8	2.6	15.2	8.7	23.9	17.4	63.7	
August	3.5	12.9	*0.9	*0.8	1.7	14.7	9.2	23.9	11.6	61.4	
September	3.6	14.0	*0.1	1.2	2.2	16.2	7.6	23.8	13.6	68.0	
October	2.8	12.1	1.2	*0.7	1.9	14.1	9.8	23.8	13.7	59.0	
November	3.1	11.7	*0.9	*0.9	1.8	13.5	10.3	23.8	13.4	56.7	
December	3.6	14.5	*1.0	1.1	2.1	16.6	7.2	23.8	12.8	69.6	
2002											
January	3.8	12.1	1.6	*1.0	2.6	14.7	9.2	23.8	17.7	61.5	
February	3.5	10.8	1.2	1.6	2.7	13.6	10.2	23.8	20.2	57.0	
March	3.0	11.3	*0.8	1.3	2.1	13.5	10.3	23.8	15.8	56.6	
April	3.2	12.1	*0.3	1.5	1.9	14.0	9.8	23.8	13.3	58.7	
May	3.3	12.6	*0.3	1.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	23.7	12.8	60.9	

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force Survey*.

4.3

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

	Long-term unemployed			Total unemployed			Long-term as % of total unemployed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
2001									
January	1 191	275	1 466	5 339	4 348	9 687	22.3	6.3	15.1
February	2 098	511	2 609	5 804	4 374	10 178	36.1	11.7	25.6
March	1 057	178	1 235	4 731	4 130	8 862	22.3	4.3	13.9
April	1 154	705	1 859	5 412	4 373	9 785	21.3	16.1	19.0
May	1 883	407	2 290	6 595	3 035	9 630	28.6	13.4	23.8
June	1 415	366	1 781	6 341	3 452	9 793	22.3	10.6	18.2
July	1 651	390	2 041	6 338	3 566	9 904	26.0	10.9	20.6
August	1 550	189	1 739	5 354	2 591	7 945	29.0	7.3	21.9
September	1 458	253	1 711	5 016	2 986	8 003	29.1	8.5	21.4
October	1 349	288	1 637	4 692	2 323	7 015	28.8	12.4	23.3
November	826	180	1 007	3 862	2 871	6 733	21.4	6.3	15.0
December	1 330	389	1 719	4 791	2 377	7 168	27.8	16.4	24.0
2002									
January	1 063	86	1 149	5 395	3 346	8 741	19.7	2.6	13.1
February	1 462	276	1 738	5 221	3 681	8 903	28.0	7.5	19.5
March	1 437	353	1 790	5 107	2 981	8 088	28.1	11.8	22.1
April	1 322	434	1 756	4 264	3 619	7 882	31.0	12.0	22.3
May	1 612	384	1 996	5 131	3 625	8 756	31.4	10.6	22.8

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

4.4

JOB VACANCIES

	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
2001				
February	1.3	*1.8	3.1	2.06
May	1.8	0.8	2.5	1.64
August	2.1	*1.1	3.2	2.09
November	1.8	*1.1	2.8	1.89
2002				
February	1.6	2.4	3.9	2.58
May	1.8	*1.4	3.2	1.97

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia, February 2002 (cat. no. 6354.0).

4.5

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	<i>Working days lost</i> '000	<i>Working days lost per '000 employees</i> no.
Twelve months ending		
March 2000	4.4	17
March 2001	1.4	34
March 2002	0.4	30
2001		
January	—	9
February	—	8
March	0.2	9
April	—	9
May	—	—
June	0.1	8
July	—	5
August	—	5
September	—	5
October	0.1	5
November	—	5
December	—	3
2002		
January	—	3
February	—	3
March	0.2	2

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, March 2002* (cat. no. 6321.0).

4.6

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
2001						
January	28.7	24.1	26.8	14.8	10.9	12.1
February	41.9	37.9	40.3	15.8	16.3	16.2
March	40.9	35.6	38.8	13.7	16.3	15.6
April	38.6	35.3	37.3	14.6	16.2	15.7
May	42.2	38.7	40.8	15.4	16.9	16.4
June	39.6	35.6	38.0	13.6	16.3	15.4
July	41.6	36.5	39.6	13.9	17.3	16.3
August	41.8	38.3	40.4	15.2	16.8	16.3
September	42.0	37.4	40.1	14.3	16.4	15.7
October	37.5	32.3	35.4	14.4	14.2	14.3
November	42.7	38.2	40.8	15.9	16.8	16.5
December	42.4	38.9	41.0	16.4	17.6	17.2
2002						
January	35.1	31.1	33.5	15.3	14.4	14.7
February	42.2	38.1	40.5	15.3	16.2	15.9
March	42.8	38.6	41.1	16.6	16.5	16.6
April	38.9	35.0	37.3	16.9	15.2	15.7
May	42.8	38.2	40.9	16.2	16.4	16.3
AUSTRALIA						
2001						
January	30.6	27.7	29.6	13.7	12.4	12.8
February	44.0	39.7	42.5	16.0	16.9	16.6
March	43.0	38.9	41.6	15.7	16.3	16.1
April	40.8	36.4	39.3	15.3	15.6	15.5
May	44.0	39.7	42.5	15.9	16.5	16.4
June	41.6	37.6	40.2	15.5	16.1	15.9
July	42.3	37.1	40.6	15.8	15.4	15.5
August	43.7	39.4	42.3	16.2	16.5	16.4
September	43.5	39.2	42.0	15.3	16.1	15.9
October	40.4	35.4	38.7	15.7	14.4	14.7
November	43.6	38.9	42.0	16.0	16.2	16.2
December	44.9	40.1	43.3	16.7	16.9	16.8
2002						
January	37.3	32.7	35.8	15.2	13.8	14.2
February	43.7	40.1	42.5	16.4	16.4	16.4
March	43.4	39.2	42.0	16.2	16.4	16.4
April	39.6	35.0	38.1	15.5	15.0	15.1
May	43.8	39.4	42.3	16.0	16.4	16.3

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

4.7

WAGE COST INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS(a)

	Total hourly rate of pay(b)			
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Ordinary time hourly rate of pay(b)
1998-99	103.3	103.9	103.7	103.6
1999-2000	106.8	106.0	106.3	106.3
2000-01	111.1	109.4	110.1	110.1
2000				
December qtr	110.7	109.1	109.8	109.8
2001				
March qtr	111.6	110.0	110.6	110.6
June qtr	112.1	110.3	111.0	111.0
September qtr	113.6	112.0	112.6	112.7
December qtr	114.2	112.7	113.3	113.3
2002				
March qtr	115.0	113.1	113.8	113.9

(a) Reference base of each index: September Quarter 1997 = 100.

(b) Excluding bonuses.

Source: *Wage Cost Index, Australia, March Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 6345.0).

4.8

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, INDUSTRY: ORIGINAL

	Employees						Gross earnings \$m	
	2000		2001					
	August qtr '000	November qtr '000	February qtr '000	May qtr '000	August qtr '000	November qtr '000		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Manufacturing	4.0	2.7	5.0	3.8	3.5	3.6	33.4	
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.9	1.0	13.4	
Construction	*5	*4.4	*5	5.4	5.8	5.7	67.8	
Wholesale trade	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	33.6	
Retail trade	17.7	19.6	18.0	16.3	16.6	17.9	102.7	
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.3	8.5	7.7	7.9	7.0	7.3	36.4	
Transport and storage	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	27.3	
Communication services	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.5	1.5	18.4	
Finance and insurance	3.3	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.2	3.8	64.5	
Property and business services	22.4	22.7	25.3	24.1	27.6	*27.1	248.5	
Government administration and defence	39.8	39.7	40.2	41.1	40.9	41.4	574.4	
Education	16.2	16.0	14.1	15.1	16.7	17.1	164.8	
Health and community services	13.2	14.6	13.9	15.0	15.9	16.3	131.7	
Cultural and recreational services	6.2	7.0	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.0	67.1	
Personal and other services	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.1	59.0	
All industries	152.4	155.4	155.9	156.2	160.9	163.3	1 643.2	

Source: *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 6248.0).

4.9

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND SECTOR: TREND

	Public sector				
	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector	Private sector	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
November					
1997	51.2	18.7	69.9	68.9	138.8
1998	47.8	18.9	66.7	75.6	142.3
1999	50.9	18.2	69.1	81.3	150.4
2000					
August qtr	51.6	18.1	69.7	83.9	153.6
November qtr	51.5	17.9	69.4	86.0	155.4
2001					
February qtr	52.2	17.4	69.6	86.9	156.5
May qtr	52.4	17.3	69.7	86.2	155.9
August qtr	52.7	17.5	70.2	89.4	159.6
November qtr	53.1	17.6	70.7	90.2	160.9

Source: *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 6248.0).

4.10

GROSS EARNINGS, LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND SECTOR: ORIGINAL

	Public sector				
	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector	Private sector	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998-99	2 528.6	830.9	3 359.7	2 382.9	5 742.6
1999-2000	2 661.4	812.5	3 474.1	2 375.1	5 849.2
2000-01	2 843.6	795.7	3 639.6	2 698.9	6 338.3
2000					
September qtr	784.7	216.0	1 000.8	633.0	1 633.7
December qtr	651.7	190.8	842.5	658.2	1 500.7
2001					
March qtr	735.1	213.1	948.3	660.7	1 609.0
June qtr	672.1	175.8	848.0	747.0	1 594.9
September qtr	790.0	211.1	1 001.4	751.8	1 753.2
December qtr	715.0	186.2	901.5	741.7	1 643.2

Source: *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 6248.0).

4.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND

Quarter	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All male total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All female total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY									
2000									
November	1 010.10	1 026.70	910.90	846.40	854.40	656.60	931.00	943.10	768.10
2001									
February	1 016.50	1 032.50	918.70	854.10	861.20	662.40	937.90	949.90	774.60
May	1 015.70	1 034.30	912.20	860.00	866.30	655.90	942.80	956.10	771.40
August	1 011.80	1 033.70	888.80	863.30	869.70	642.30	945.60	960.60	757.40
November	1 010.30	1 034.60	862.40	865.70	873.20	632.40	948.00	964.70	742.80
2002									
February	1 009.60	1 035.80	838.10	867.40	876.10	627.10	949.10	967.80	730.00
AUSTRALIA									
2000									
November	851.40	899.90	772.20	718.70	734.10	518.50	803.00	839.40	649.90
2001									
February	860.90	908.70	779.70	728.20	742.30	523.80	812.50	848.00	656.40
May	873.00	920.70	789.90	738.80	752.00	528.10	824.10	859.30	664.20
August	886.30	934.60	801.30	749.80	762.60	532.00	837.10	872.60	671.80
November	898.50	947.80	811.60	760.30	772.70	536.00	849.00	885.10	678.30
2002									
February	910.10	961.30	821.50	770.20	782.60	541.20	860.10	897.30	684.70

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, February 2002 (cat. no. 6302.0).

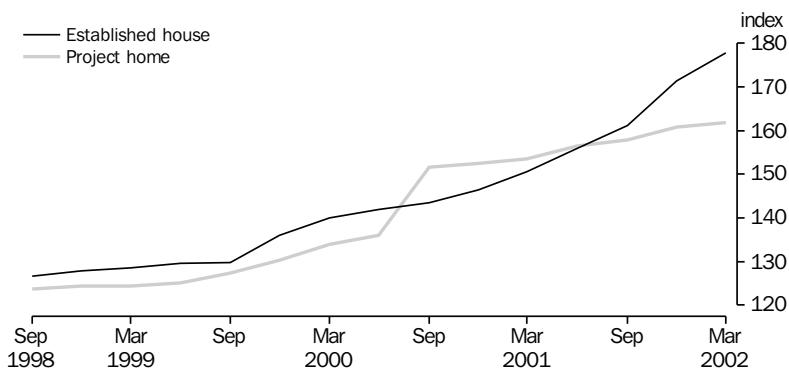
CHAPTER 5

PRICES

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

In March 2002, the established house price index increased to 177.8, up 4% from December 2001 and 18% from March 2001. For the same period the project home price index increased to 161.8, an increase from December 2001 of 0.4% and an increase of 5% from March 2001. Nationally the established house price index increased to 180.6, up 4% from December 2001 and up 17% from March 2001. The project home price index increased to 138.3, up 0.7 and 3.2 percentage points respectively over the same period.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES



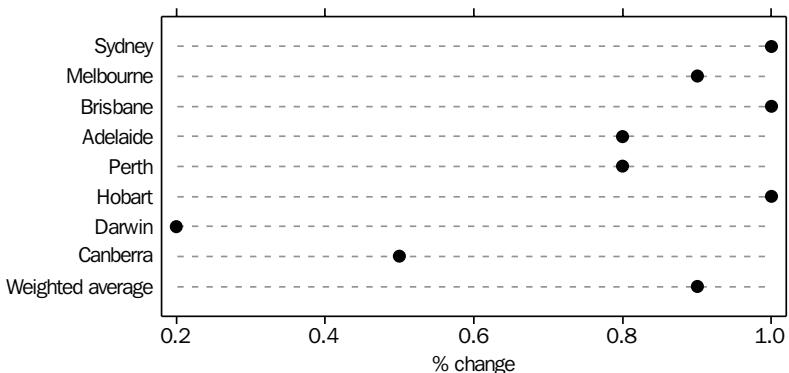
Source: *House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 6416.0).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups index in Canberra at March 2002 was 135.6. This was an increase of 0.5% from December quarter 2001. The weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 0.9% over the same period.

Canberra recorded decreases in the product classes Food, Household furnishings, supplies and services, Transportation and Communication, with the largest decrease found in the Food class (down 1%). The groups which experienced an increase were Alcohol and tobacco, Clothing and footwear, Housing, Health, Recreation and Education. The largest increase from the previous quarter occurred in Health (4%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, All groups—Dec qtr 2001 to Mar qtr 2002



Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 6401.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the prices of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e. metropolitan households). This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in eleven groups.

The capital city indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in retail prices between cities.

The frequency of price collection by item varies as necessary to obtain reliable price measures. Prices of some items are volatile (i.e. their prices may vary many times each quarter) and for those items frequent price observations are necessary to obtain a reliable measure of the average price for the quarter. Each month prices are collected at regular intervals for goods such as milk, bread, fresh meat and seafood, fresh fruit and vegetables, petrol, alcohol and tobacco and holiday travel and accommodation. For most other items, price volatility is not a problem and prices are collected once a quarter. There are a few items where prices are changed at infrequent intervals, for example education fees where prices are set once a year. In these cases, the frequency of price collection is modified accordingly.

Further information about the CPI is contained in the booklet *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, 14th Series* (cat. no. 6440.0), which is available on the ABS web site at <www.abs.gov.au>, or from the ABS on request.

5.1

HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a), EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
ESTABLISHED HOUSES									
1998-99	137.9	126.8	141.0	114.1	118.9	123.2	193.6	128.2	130.4
1999-2000	153.1	144.6	142.2	123.2	125.9	129.0	199.2	137.0	142.3
2000-01	163.8	159.1	149.4	131.1	133.9	134.2	198.7	149.1	152.8
2000									
December qtr	160.4	157.5	149.3	127.2	132.9	133.7	196.8	146.4	150.6
2001									
March qtr	163.9	161.8	149.7	133.1	135.1	133.8	199.3	150.5	153.9
June qtr	168.4	173.3	151.9	136.5	137.2	135.1	201.5	156.0	159.4
September qtr	179.1	187.2	154.5	140.7	139.1	134.9	198.3	161.1	167.7
December qtr	188.0	189.9	163.8	146.5	143.1	138.3	203.4	171.3	174.0
2002									
March qtr	196.7	191.4	176.8	153.4	147.8	142.1	207.0	177.8	180.6
PROJECT HOMES									
1998-99	115.2	112.5	113.4	117.0	106.1	123.3	139.0	124.4	113.1
1999-2000	123.1	122.0	118.2	127.2	114.8	126.2	143.2	131.9	120.7
2000-01	138.4	136.9	132.0	141.9	126.2	140.7	156.8	153.5	134.9
2000									
December qtr	138.3	136.4	132.8	140.6	125.9	140.3	157.6	152.5	134.8
2001									
March qtr	138.2	138.0	132.5	141.8	125.8	140.5	156.7	153.5	135.1
June qtr	139.1	137.6	131.4	143.4	126.9	141.8	155.1	156.5	135.4
September qtr	139.8	140.0	131.8	144.9	127.7	142.7	155.3	157.9	136.4
December qtr	140.9	142.6	132.1	147.5	128.5	143.4	156.8	160.8	137.6
2002									
March qtr	141.5	142.3	133.2	149.3	129.2	144.6	158.6	161.8	138.3

(a) Base of each index 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, March Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6416.0).

5.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PRODUCT CLASS(a)

Quarter	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies & services	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous	All groups
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY												
2000												
December	135.9	183.7	114.0	107.1	120.3	157.1	139.3	104.4	122.0	181.8	192.7	131.1
2001												
March	139.4	187.6	112.9	108.0	121.7	162.5	138.8	103.9	120.3	188.4	194.8	132.2
June	141.0	189.1	114.5	108.9	123.0	163.1	142.6	103.3	120.0	188.4	193.6	133.4
September	141.6	190.1	112.9	110.7	122.8	162.9	138.2	102.6	121.1	188.4	191.2	133.2
December	147.7	191.3	115.2	112.0	123.6	162.0	136.4	104.3	123.4	188.4	191.6	134.9
2002												
March	146.5	192.9	116.0	112.7	122.7	168.9	136.2	104.2	125.5	194.0	194.5	135.6
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES												
2000												
December	133.4	192.1	113.1	107.7	116.3	161.9	136.4	104.9	124.6	187.5	165.0	131.3
2001												
March	137.6	197.1	110.7	108.2	117.2	166.4	136.7	104.4	124.5	195.4	166.7	132.7
June	138.8	199.4	112.5	108.4	119.3	166.7	139.4	103.8	124.3	195.4	168.7	133.8
September	139.8	201.5	111.1	110.0	118.9	166.5	137.0	103.6	125.4	195.4	170.4	134.2
December	143.4	201.8	112.7	110.7	120.3	166.1	136.1	105.4	127.5	195.5	170.6	135.4
2002												
March	144.2	203.9	112.2	111.5	119.4	171.1	136.8	105.5	130.4	204.6	172.8	136.6

(a) Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price index, Australia, March Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6401.0).

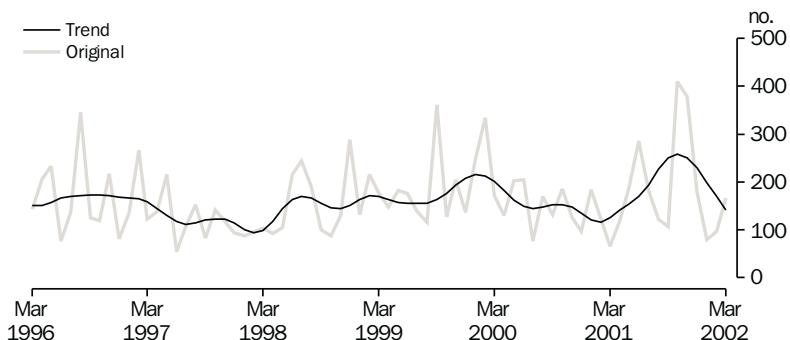
CHAPTER 6

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

The ACT trend number of dwelling units approved has fallen steadily since October 2001, after a rise each month from March 2001. In March 2002 there were 142 dwelling units approved in the ACT, down 16% from the previous month, but up 13% from March 2001. Nationally, 13,065 trend dwelling units were approved, representing a decline each month from September 2001, following monthly growth from January 2001.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8731.1).

The original value of total building approved in the ACT was \$167m in March 2002, a 72% increase from the previous month and 153% from March 2001. Nationally, the value of total building approved was \$3,402m in March 2002, down 1% from the previous month but up 26% from March 2001.

The original value of non-residential building approved for the ACT in March 2002 was \$54m. This figure fluctuated over the previous 12 months, reaching a previous high of \$50m in July 2001, and a low of \$8m in August 2001. The March 2002 figure was an increase of 411% from February 2002 and an increase of 201% from March 2001. The original value of residential building approved was \$31m, an increase of 44% from February 2002 and an increase of 99% from March 2001.

BUILDING WORK COMMENCED

In the December quarter 2001 there were 875 dwelling units commenced in the ACT, up 59% from the previous quarter and 76% from the December quarter 2000. Nationally, 42,790 dwelling units were commenced in the December quarter 2001, up 6% from the previous quarter and 48% from the corresponding previous year.

The total value of commenced buildings in the ACT for the December quarter 2001 was \$236m, the third quarter of increase since March quarter 2001. This was an increase of 36% from the previous quarter and 128% from the December quarter 2000. The value of total building commenced in Australia in the December quarter 2001 increased by 5% from the previous quarter and by 36% from the previous year to \$10,495m.

BUILDING WORK
COMMENCED *continued*

The total value of new residential buildings commenced in the ACT in the December quarter 2001 was \$161m. This was an increase of 60% from the previous quarter and was the third quarter of increase since March quarter 2001. Nationally, the value of new houses commenced in the December quarter 2001 increased by 3% from the previous quarter and 51% from the corresponding period in 2000 to \$7,410m.

BUILDING WORK
COMPLETED

There were 538 dwelling units completed in the ACT in the December quarter 2001, an increase of 17% from the previous quarter but a decline of 14% from the December quarter 2000. New house completions rose by 26% to 325 in the December quarter 2001. Nationally there were 35,030 dwelling units completed in the December quarter 2001, an increase of 13% on the previous quarter but a decrease of 9% from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The original value of total building completed in the ACT in the December quarter 2001 was \$188m, up 27% from the previous quarter. Nationally, the figure rose by less than 1%. Residential building completed in the ACT was valued at \$98m for the December quarter 2001. This was an increase of 16% from the previous quarter and 6% from the December quarter 2000. The original value of non-residential building completions in the ACT was \$91m for the December quarter 2001, an increase of 42% from the previous quarter and 113% from the December quarter 2000.

6.1

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED

	Private sector			Public sector						Total dwelling units trend estimates
	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
1998-99	1 202	622	1 957	95	22	117	1 297	644	2 074	n.a.
1999-2000	1 477	772	2 320	23	32	55	1 500	804	2 375	n.a.
2000-01	924	715	1 641	43	64	107	967	779	1 748	n.a.
2001										
March	44	22	66	—	—	—	44	22	66	126
April	74	36	110	7	2	9	81	38	119	141
May	105	14	120	16	51	67	121	65	187	154
June	56	229	285	—	—	—	56	229	285	169
July	112	70	182	—	—	—	112	70	182	194
August	120	2	122	—	—	—	120	2	122	226
September	75	6	81	25	—	25	100	6	106	250
October	81	306	387	4	20	24	85	326	411	259
November	100	278	378	—	—	—	100	278	378	251
December	107	72	180	—	—	—	107	72	180	230
2002										
January	57	—	57	16	6	22	73	6	79	199
February	68	27	97	—	—	—	68	27	97	170
March	145	18	163	—	4	4	145	22	167	142

(a) Total includes 'Alterations and additions to residential buildings', 'Conversions' and 'Non-residential buildings'.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australia Capital Territory, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8731.1).

6.2

VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED: ORIGINAL

	New houses	New other residential building	Total residential building	Non-residential building	Total building(a)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
PRIVATE SECTOR					
1998-99	158 883	64 691	286 150	147 809	433 958
1999-2000	205 161	91 444	366 659	149 493	516 152
2000-01	149 321	90 869	287 327	100 576	387 903
2001					
March	7 243	3 311	15 709	12 653	28 362
April	11 241	3 057	17 694	11 184	28 878
May	18 081	2 307	24 470	13 162	37 632
June	10 241	29 813	44 993	7 211	52 204
July	17 743	7 041	31 732	44 238	75 970
August	19 158	257	24 897	7 665	32 563
September	10 778	632	17 152	14 898	32 051
October	12 269	43 644	62 685	14 465	77 150
November	15 538	34 430	56 054	8 014	64 068
December	16 871	7 542	29 833	10 891	40 752
2002					
January	9 304	—	12 587	1 269	13 856
February	11 552	4 266	21 635	7 240	28 875
March	22 385	2 294	30 963	23 071	54 034
PUBLIC SECTOR					
1998-99	7 836	1 695	9 549	161 104	170 652
1999-2000	2 162	2 016	8 654	141 902	150 555
2000-01	5 324	7 762	13 122	73 861	86 983
2001					
March	—	—	—	5 379	5 379
April	378	180	558	8 593	9 151
May	2 039	6 251	8 290	7 176	15 466
June	—	—	—	13 871	13 871
July	—	—	—	5 933	5 933
August	—	—	534	280	814
September	3 516	—	3 516	2 861	6 377
October	448	1 751	2 163	7 675	9 837
November	—	—	—	5 263	5 263
December	—	—	—	12 758	12 758
2002					
January	3 491	1 309	4 800	3 266	8 066
February	—	—	—	3 383	3 383
March	—	280	280	31 244	31 524

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

6.2

VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED: ORIGINAL — continued

	New houses	New other residential building	Total residential building	Non-residential building	Total building(a)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
TOTAL					
1998-99	166 719	66 385	295 699	308 912	604 611
1999-2000	207 323	93 460	375 313	291 394	666 707
2000-01	154 645	98 632	300 449	174 437	474 886
2001					
March	7 243	3 311	15 709	18 031	33 740
April	11 619	3 237	18 252	19 777	38 029
May	20 120	8 558	32 760	20 338	53 098
June	10 241	29 813	44 993	21 082	66 075
July	17 743	7 041	31 732	50 171	81 903
August	19 158	257	25 431	7 945	33 377
September	14 294	632	20 668	17 759	38 428
October	12 717	45 359	64 847	22 140	86 987
November	15 538	34 430	56 054	13 277	69 332
December	16 871	7 542	29 833	23 649	53 482
2002					
January	12 795	1 309	17 387	4 535	21 922
February	11 552	4 266	21 635	10 623	32 257
March	22 385	2 574	31 243	54 314	85 557

(a) Total includes 'Alterations and additions creating dwellings', 'Alterations and additions not creating dwellings' and 'Conversions'.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, March Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 8731.1).

6.3

BUILDINGS COMMENCED(a): ORIGINAL

	Dwelling units								Value	
	New houses	New other residential	Conversions etc.	Total dwelling units	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Total residential buildings	Total non-residential buildings	Total buildings
									no.	no.
									no.	no.
									\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR										
1998-99	1 300	611	133	2 044	168.3	64.8	69.0	302.0	184.1	486.1
1999-2000	1 430	898	71	2 399	205.4	105.3	78.8	389.4	159.8	549.3
2000-01	973	562	1	1 536	153.0	71.1	46.8	270.8	87.6	358.5
2000										
September qtr	225	129	1	355	34.7	16.0	8.7	59.4	12.8	72.2
December qtr	301	190	—	491	46.6	23.3	13.0	82.9	15.1	98.0
2001										
March qtr	226	169	—	395	35.5	22.5	12.5	70.5	24.6	95.1
June qtr	221	74	—	295	36.3	9.2	12.6	58.1	35.1	93.2
September qtr	282	263	1	546	43.3	34.8	20.9	99.0	59.7	158.8
December qtr	262	564	—	826	41.0	91.4	22.8	155.3	50.5	205.8
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1998-99	64	4	—	68	5.9	0.3	—	6.2	131.1	137.3
1999-2000	30	50	—	80	3.7	4.5	4.4	12.6	117.7	130.3
2000-01	38	72	—	110	5.2	9.4	—	14.6	70.9	85.6
2000										
September qtr	10	9	—	19	1.5	1.0	—	2.5	15.5	18.0
December qtr	6	—	—	6	0.8	—	—	0.8	4.5	5.4
2001										
March qtr	4	—	—	4	0.4	—	—	0.4	39.4	39.8
June qtr	18	63	—	81	2.5	8.4	—	10.9	11.5	22.4
September qtr	5	—	—	5	0.6	—	0.5	1.1	13.2	14.3
December qtr	29	20	—	49	3.8	1.7	—	5.5	24.9	30.3
TOTAL										
1998-1999	1 364	615	133	2 112	174.2	65.1	69.0	308.3	315.2	623.5
1999-2000	1 460	948	71	2 479	209.0	109.8	83.2	402.0	277.5	679.6
2000-2001	1 011	634	1	1 646	158.3	80.4	46.8	285.5	185.6	444.0
2000										
September qtr	235	138	1	374	36.2	17.0	8.7	61.9	28.2	90.1
December qtr	307	190	—	497	47.4	23.3	13.0	83.7	19.7	103.4
2001										
March qtr	230	169	—	399	35.9	22.5	12.5	70.9	64.0	135.0
June qtr	239	137	—	376	38.8	17.6	12.6	69.0	46.6	115.5
September qtr	287	263	1	551	43.8	34.8	21.5	100.1	72.9	173.0
December qtr	291	584	—	875	44.8	93.1	22.8	160.7	75.4	236.1

(a) Data is inclusive of non-deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 8752.8).

6.4

BUILDINGS COMPLETED(a): ORIGINAL

	Dwelling units							Value		
	New houses	New other residential	Conversions etc.	Total dwelling units	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Total residential buildings	Total non-residential buildings	Total buildings
									\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR										
1998-99	1 142	366	5	1 513	146.2	40.9	60.2	247.3	122.3	369.6
1999-2000	1 287	679	136	2 102	181.4	74.4	83.1	338.9	230.2	569.1
2000-01	1 206	717	69	1 992	181.4	87.8	60.4	329.7	97.1	426.8
2000										
September	382	154	—	536	56.7	19.3	14.2	90.2	18.9	109.2
December	305	315	1	621	46.9	32.1	12.8	91.8	30.7	122.6
2001										
March	201	64	68	333	29.6	10.0	20.3	59.9	21.2	81.1
June	318	184	—	502	48.3	26.3	13.2	87.8	26.2	114.0
September	255	202	—	457	40.0	26.5	17.5	84.1	34.3	118.4
December	300	142	—	442	47.8	17.9	19.7	85.4	82.5	167.9
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1998-99	7	—	—	7	0.7	—	—	0.8	284.7	285.5
1999-2000	84	38	—	122	8.3	3.6	1.2	13.1	77.8	91.0
2000-01	30	25	—	55	4.1	2.6	3.1	9.8	154.0	163.8
2000										
September	5	23	—	28	0.6	2.3	3.1	6.0	4.8	10.8
December	—	2	—	2	—	0.3	—	0.3	11.9	12.2
2001										
March	16	—	—	16	2.1	—	—	2.1	98.6	100.7
June	9	—	—	9	1.4	—	—	1.4	38.8	40.2
September	3	—	—	3	0.3	—	—	0.3	29.7	30.0
December	25	71	—	96	3.4	8.7	—	12.1	8.2	20.3
TOTAL										
1998-99	1 149	366	5	1 520	146.9	40.9	60.2	248.1	407.0	655.1
1999-2000	1 371	717	136	2 224	189.7	78.1	84.3	352.0	308.0	660.0
2000-01	1 236	742	69	2 047	185.5	90.4	63.6	339.5	251.2	590.7
2000										
September	387	177	—	564	57.3	21.6	17.3	96.2	23.7	119.9
December	305	317	1	623	46.9	32.4	12.8	92.1	42.6	134.7
2001										
March	217	64	68	349	31.6	10.0	20.3	61.9	119.9	181.8
June	327	184	—	511	49.7	26.3	13.2	89.2	65.0	154.2
September	258	202	—	460	40.4	26.5	17.5	84.4	63.9	148.4
December	325	213	—	538	51.3	26.6	19.7	97.5	90.7	188.3

(a) Data is inclusive of non-deductible payable on residential buildings.

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 8752.8).

CHAPTER 7

CRIME AND JUSTICE

POLICING

There were a total of 10,188 reported offences in the ACT during December quarter 2001. This figure was a decrease of 2% from September quarter 2001 and was the lowest since March quarter 1997. The main offences reported were Theft and related offences (4,160 offences or 41% of reported offences), Property damage and pollution (1,762 offences or 17%), Burglary, break and enter (1,261 offences or 12%) and Acts intended to cause injury (602 offences or 6%).

COURTS

There were 1,407 defendants facing the Magistrates Court during the December quarter 2001. This figure was a decrease of 11% from the September quarter 2001 figure of 1,580 and was the lowest number since September quarter 2000. The main offences were Traffic offences (499 defendants or 35% of defendants), Deception offences (255 defendants or 18%) and Offences against justice procedures (233 defendants or 17%).

There were 245 defendants facing the Children's Court during the December quarter. This figure was the highest for six quarters and was an increase of 7% from September 2001. The main offences were Deception offences (87 defendants or 36% of total defendants), Burglary and related offences (39 defendants or 16%) and Acts causing injury (37 defendants or 15%).

CORRECTIONS

Most ACT people in prison custody are held in New South Wales (NSW) corrections facilities. People held in ACT correction facilities are unsentenced people and some sentenced fine default only prisoners. There were 143 ACT people in prison custody in NSW in March quarter 2002. This figure was the second lowest in 6 quarters, after September quarter 2001 (136 people). The March quarter 2002 figure was a 2% fall from the previous quarter and an 8% fall from March quarter 2001. Males made up 93% of ACT people in NSW corrections facilities.

There were 41 people in ACT corrections facilities in March quarter 2002. This figure was the lowest in six quarters, following four quarters of increase. The March quarter 2002 figure was a drop of 44% from the previous quarter and a drop of 25% from March quarter 2001. Males made up 95% of people held in ACT corrections facilities in March quarter 2002.

The rate of ACT people held in NSW corrections facilities per 100,000 adult population of the ACT was 60.4 people and the rate of people held in ACT corrections facilities was 17.2 people. The March quarter 2002 rate of ACT people held in NSW corrections facilities was the second lowest in six quarters, after September quarter 2001 (57.7 people).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The policing and courts information contained in this publication are collated by the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety (JaCS) from data supplied by police, courts and government agencies. Users should be warned that, although every effort is made to provide accurate data, profiles are produced as quickly as possible to provide timely information to government and the community and profiles are not revised over time.

More reliable annual policing and courts information is available from the ABS publications *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0); *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0) and *Recorded Crime, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

7.1 POLICING

	2000			2001		
	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr
Incidents and offences (no.)						
Total incidents	18 150	20 425	20 139	18 318	17 251	17 479
Incidents requiring patrols	11 310	13 513	14 048	12 586	12 004	12 317
Offences	11 463	12 861	11 866	11 490	10 505	10 294
Traffic infringements notices and breaches	8 628	8 836	7 452	5 520	7 314	7 326
Drug incidents	95	147	126	82	96	77
Offences cleared	2 978	3 080	3 416	3 188	3 099	3 441
Reported offences (no.)						
Homicide and related offences	—	—	—	2	—	1
Acts intended to cause injury	437	605	681	497	514	602
Sexual assault and related offences	38	35	59	35	63	49
Abduction and related offences	20	21	25	27	34	34
Robbery, extortion and related offences	74	92	74	71	80	53
Burglary, break and enter	1 552	1 937	1 880	1 664	1 230	1 261
Theft and related offences	4 631	5 272	4 683	4 747	4 243	4 160
Deception offences	286	329	198	181	107	200
Weapons and explosives offences	49	97	103	70	76	88
Property damage, pollution	2 543	2 533	1 946	2 240	2 218	1 762
Public order	189	237	258	279	214	297
Justice procedures and government operations	559	540	623	593	581	525
Miscellaneous offences	835	1 017	1 164	988	1 059	1 156
<i>Total reported offences</i>	<i>11 213</i>	<i>12 715</i>	<i>11 694</i>	<i>11 394</i>	<i>10 419</i>	<i>10 188</i>
Traffic (%)						
Tests exceeding RBT limit	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Drugs (no.)						
Drug arrests and summons	59	118	120	64	60	49
Separate drug charges	124	168	177	102	104	78

Source: *Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, December Quarter 2001*, ACT, Department of Justice and Community Safety.

7.2

CHILDRENS AND MAGISTRATES COURT, DEFENDANTS

	2000			2001		
	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr
CHILDRENS COURT						
Homicide and related offences	3	1	1	1	—	1
Acts causing injury	23	41	33	38	35	37
Abduction and related offences	—	1	1	1	—	6
Robbery	2	8	6	6	3	4
Burglary and related offences	27	35	19	23	34	39
Deception offences	69	74	39	72	65	87
Property damage	16	13	10	17	11	13
Justice procedures	24	34	23	31	26	27
Weapons	3	1	4	3	6	4
Public order	3	3	1	10	14	5
Drug offences	5	5	4	2	1	1
Traffic offences	18	16	18	11	22	13
Miscellaneous offences	9	6	23	15	12	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>245</i>
MAGISTRATES COURT						
Homicide and related offences	4	5	5	4	6	4
Acts causing injury	120	182	161	208	164	171
Abduction and related offences	4	1	2	3	9	5
Robbery	8	8	10	14	5	6
Burglary and related offences	63	59	51	65	68	62
Deception offences	264	309	243	289	262	255
Property damage	22	39	39	30	42	41
Justice procedures	147	217	197	250	209	233
Weapons	18	13	13	19	21	14
Public order	23	25	29	22	21	25
Drug offences	71	64	77	83	43	38
Traffic offences	550	515	466	548	643	499
Miscellaneous offences	46	95	163	119	87	48
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 340</i>	<i>1 532</i>	<i>1 456</i>	<i>1 654</i>	<i>1 580</i>	<i>1 407</i>

Source: *Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, December Quarter 2001, ACT, Department of Justice and Community Safety.*

7.3

PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY

	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT(c)	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT(c)	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999	121	33	8	3	129	36
2000	138	45	12	7	150	52
2001	132	58	13	4	145	62
2000						
December qtr	143	46	14	9	157	56
2001						
March qtr	140	49	16	6	155	55
June qtr	131	54	14	4	145	58
September qtr	124	59	12	3	136	61
December qtr	134	69	12	4	146	73
2002						
March qtr	133	39	10	2	134	41

(a) Prior to the September quarter 2000, all full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons. Since the September quarter 2000, some ACT-sentenced fine default only prisoners have been held in the ACT. The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures.

(b) The figures are a single count taken on a specific day of the month and are not an average of the daily prisoner population for that month.

(c) Refers to unsentenced prisoners in ACT prison custody and, from September quarter 2000, may include some sentenced fine default only prisoners.

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.4

PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY(a)

	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT(c)
	rate(d)	rate(d)
1999	54.7	15.3
2000	64.5	22.3
2001	62.0	26.3
2000		
December qtr	67.5	24.0
2001		
March qtr	66.5	23.4
June qtr	62.0	24.9
September qtr	57.7	26.0
December qtr	61.7	30.8
2002		
March qtr	60.4	17.2

(a) The figures are a single count taken on a specific day of the month and are not an average of the daily prisoner population for the period.

(b) The figures are a single count taken on a specific day of the month and are not an average of the daily prisoner population for the period.

(c) Refers to unsentenced prisoners in ACT prison custody and, from September quarter 2000, may include some sentenced fine default prisoners only.

(d) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.5

PERIODIC DETENTION AND COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(a)

	Australian Capital Territory			Australia(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERIODIC DETENTION						
1999	53.0	2.8	27.6	17.8	1.6	9.6
2000	60.0	5.3	32.3	16.5	1.6	8.9
2001	56.5	3.3	29.6	14.4	1.2	7.7
2000						
December qtr	64.9	7.3	35.7	15.1	1.5	8.2
2001						
March qtr	61.9	5.5	33.3	14.2	1.4	7.7
June qtr	55.7	3.6	29.3	14.4	1.2	7.7
September qtr	55.7	2.2	28.6	14.4	1.1	7.7
December qtr	52.8	1.9	27.1	14.4	1.1	7.7
2002						
March qtr	48.2	2.7	25.2	12.5	0.9	6.6
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(d)						
2000						
March qtr	759.4	128.9	440.6	664.9	152.5	406.4
June qtr	764.6	139.9	448.3	669.1	151.5	408.0
September qtr	864.1	175.9	(e)518.9	664.3	147.8	(e)404.0
December qtr	898.5	186.5	(e)541.0	649.4	141.7	(e)394.1
2001						
March qtr	924.5	200.8	(e)560.9	636.5	138.8	(e)386.4
June qtr	955.7	209.2	(e)579.5	639.8	139.5	(e)388.6

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

(b) Periodic detention is a form of custody only used in NSW and ACT.

(c) Includes those persons with breached or suspended orders.

(d) This data is updated annually in the December quarter publication.

(e) Includes persons whose sex is unknown.

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 4512.0).

CHAPTER 8

FINANCE

LENDING FINANCE

The April 2002 original value of housing finance commitments rose by 11% from the previous month, representing growth since January 2002 of 48%. This followed a decline of 28% from October 2001 to January 2002. The April 2002 figure was a 41% increase from April 2001.

The value of original total personal finance commitments rose by 7% to \$73m in April 2002. This figure was an 18% increase from April 2001. Fixed lending commitments in April 2002 were \$29m. Revolving credit commitments increased to \$44m, up 13% from the March figure and followed an increase of 15% from February to March.

Nationally, original total personal finance commitments fell by 2% from March 2002 but increased by 22% from April 2001.

In April 2002, the total value of commercial finance in the ACT was \$132m. This was an increase of 35% from April 2001. This follows a peak of \$191m in May 2001 and a low of \$98m in April 2001 for the 12 month period.

Nationally, April 2002 original total commercial commitments decreased by 10% from March 2002 but increased 19% since April 2001.

During April 2002, the total value of lease finance in the ACT increased by 15% to \$15m from March 2002. This was a 150% increase from April 2001. Nationally, original total lease finance fell by 13% to \$462m in April 2002.

BANKING

Total deposits in the ACT in all banks fell 2% from February 2002 to \$6,597m in March 2002. This followed three months of increase and was a 7% increase on the March 2001 figure. Total other lending made by all banks in the ACT increased 3% from February 2002 to \$7,962m in March 2002. This was the highest figure in 15 months and was an 11% increase on the March 2001 figure.

Nationally, total deposits in March 2002 were \$482,525m, up 2% from the previous month and 14% from March 2001. Total other lending was \$588,664m in March 2001, up 2% from the previous month and up 12% from March 2001.

8.1

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

	Housing(a)		Personal		Commercial		Lease(b)	
	Total	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(b)	Total	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(b)	Total	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2001								
February	93	24	37	61	71	55	126	21
March	101	28	50	79	81	62	143	12
April	96	24	39	62	81	17	98	6
May	127	29	48	77	139	52	191	11
June	106	27	44	71	139	50	189	15
July	115	24	52	77	112	31	142	9
August	115	28	44	72	99	47	146	9
September	105	24	38	63	69	31	99	9
October	127	28	43	72	87	n.p.	n.p.	10
November	123	30	54	84	68	32	100	8
December	105	24	40	64	63	78	141	12
2002								
January	91	29	35	64	106	n.p.	n.p.	10
February	109	28	34	62	98	32	130	6
March	122	28	39	68	112	n.p.	n.p.	13
April	135	29	44	73	100	31	132	15

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, April 2002* (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, *Lending Finance*.

8.2

BANKING(a)

	<i>Current bearing interest</i>	<i>Current not bearing interest</i>	<i>Term deposits(b)</i>	<i>Other(c)</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Loans</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2001						
January	1 868	666	2 416	1 045	5 995	7 170
February	1 875	670	2 348	1 059	5 951	7 115
March	1 982	702	2 393	1 064	6 142	7 166
April	1 899	713	2 388	1 079	6 079	7 112
May	1 890	686	2 536	1 100	6 213	7 189
June	2 020	754	2 520	1 125	6 419	7 141
July	1 948	721	2 548	1 139	6 356	7 196
August	1 984	725	2 491	1 160	6 360	7 262
September	2 017	808	2 503	1 186	6 515	7 237
October	1 973	729	2 483	1 188	6 373	7 350
November	2 651	707	2 483	1 211	7 052	7 445
December	2 114	756	2 371	1 233	6 475	7 416
2002						
January	2 147	764	2 407	1 289	6 607	7 380
February	1 756	856	2 394	1 283	6 764	7 712
March	2 144	768	2 412	1 273	6 597	7 962

(a) Details are the averages of weekly figures for each month. The figures are derived from returns submitted by banks under the Banking Act, together with similar returns voluntarily submitted by the State Banks. They exclude the Reserve Bank of Australia.

(b) Includes certificates of deposits.

(c) Includes passbook/school savings, investment savings, statement savings and other.

(d) Excludes non-resident loans.

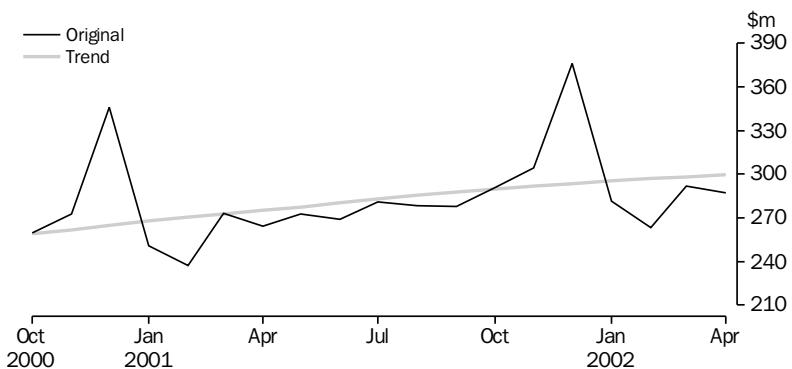
Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

CHAPTER 9

RETAIL TURNOVER

The trend turnover of retail trade in the ACT for April 2002 was \$299.6m, representing an increase from the previous quarter figure of \$298.3m and a 9% increase from the April 2001 figure of \$287.3m. The value of retail turnover recorded an increase for each month from October 2000 to April 2002. Food retailing recorded the highest turnover in the ACT, at \$114.8m (28% of retail turnover), followed by Hospitality and services, at \$51.3m (17%) and Household goods, at \$41.4m (14%).

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source: *Retail Trade, Australia, April 2002* (cat. no 8501.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This indicator presents monthly estimates of the value of turnover of retail businesses classified by industry. The principal objective of the Retail Trade Survey is to show month to month movement of retail turnover. Estimates of turnover contained in the indicator are based on a national survey, with approximately 600 retail and selected service businesses included in the ACT. All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 280 'smaller' businesses is selected. The 'large' business' contribution of approximately 68% of the total estimate ensures a reliable total turnover estimate for the ACT. The Retail Trade Survey covers all employing businesses, with at least one retail establishment, in a selected range of retail and service industries.

Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); and commissions from agency activity (e.g. commissions received from collecting dry cleaning, selling lottery tickets, etc.) and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes GST.

9.1

RETAIL TURNOVER, INDUSTRY GROUP

	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$m)								
2001								
February	92.5	19.0	16.3	30.9	12.9	24.7	41.0	237.3
March	103.8	24.8	20.0	34.3	14.1	28.4	47.8	273.1
April	97.1	25.7	20.6	32.1	11.4	27.3	50.2	264.2
May	99.8	26.5	22.0	34.1	11.9	28.5	50.0	272.6
June	98.4	24.1	21.8	35.6	12.1	25.2	51.8	269.0
July	104.2	27.1	20.7	39.2	12.9	27.7	49.2	281.0
August	108.9	21.8	19.4	38.9	11.3	29.5	48.5	278.3
September	107.5	22.9	19.3	39.3	11.2	28.7	48.7	277.6
October	114.3	25.8	21.0	40.8	11.0	26.9	50.7	290.6
November	117.5	29.9	22.0	42.3	12.4	29.0	51.4	304.5
December	128.6	53.1	31.4	50.0	18.3	42.2	52.7	376.2
2002								
January	113.1	23.5	21.8	40.2	11.0	24.5	47.4	281.5
February	106.2	20.2	20.6	34.3	12.2	22.9	46.7	263.2
March	116.4	24.4	20.9	39.8	12.0	26.3	52.2	291.9
April	110.4	26.2	23.4	39.6	11.8	24.7	51.2	287.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
2001								
February	99.3	26.2	20.3	34.6	14.8	29.6	46.0	270.7
March	101.1	27.4	21.2	35.5	13.9	29.5	46.6	275.1
April	101.4	26.7	20.4	35.5	12.4	30.7	49.0	276.1
May	99.6	26.3	20.4	35.8	11.9	29.4	48.7	272.3
June	102.5	28.2	21.6	38.3	12.4	28.3	51.0	282.3
July	105.2	27.0	20.5	39.2	12.9	29.0	48.7	282.5
August	108.3	26.7	21.4	40.0	11.7	29.0	49.3	286.3
September	110.6	26.2	21.2	41.3	11.8	28.7	48.9	288.6
October	113.8	26.9	21.6	39.6	11.7	25.6	49.9	289.1
November	114.5	27.4	22.6	39.9	11.4	27.5	49.8	293.1
December	113.6	26.9	21.8	38.1	12.4	27.6	49.9	290.2
2002								
January	114.1	27.2	23.4	39.9	12.9	28.1	51.0	296.6
February	114.1	27.9	25.5	38.4	14.2	27.5	52.5	300.2
March	113.8	27.0	22.3	41.2	12.1	28.1	51.8	296.3
April	115.9	27.0	22.6	43.3	12.7	27.6	49.8	299.0
TREND (\$m)								
2001								
February	98.7	26.5	20.2	35.1	14.4	29.1	46.8	270.4
March	99.6	26.7	20.6	35.2	14.3	29.6	47.7	272.7
April	100.5	26.9	20.8	35.8	(a)12.1	29.7	48.4	275.1
May	101.7	27.0	20.9	36.8	12.2	29.6	49.0	277.5
June	103.3	27.1	20.9	37.9	12.3	29.3	49.3	280.2
July	105.5	27.0	21.0	39.0	12.2	28.8	49.5	282.8
August	108.0	26.9	21.1	39.8	12.0	28.3	49.4	285.4
September	110.5	26.8	21.4	40.1	11.9	27.8	49.4	287.8
October	112.5	26.9	21.8	39.9	11.9	27.5	49.5	290.0
November	113.6	27.0	22.3	39.6	12.1	27.4	50.0	291.8
December	114.1	27.1	22.8	39.4	12.4	27.4	50.5	293.6
2002								
January	114.3	27.3	23.1	39.5	12.7	27.6	50.9	295.3
February	114.4	27.3	23.4	40.0	12.9	27.7	51.2	296.9
March	114.7	27.3	23.4	40.7	13.0	27.8	51.3	298.3
April	114.8	27.3	23.4	41.4	13.1	28.0	51.3	299.6

(a) Possible break in series. See source publication.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia, April 2002* (cat. no. 8501.0).

CHAPTER 10

ECONOMY

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

Trading performance (operating income) from the sale of goods and services in the ACT was expected to increase by 1.3% in the September quarter 2002. It was also expected that selling prices (up 1.3%), profit (up 4.2%), employment (up 0.4%) and operating expenses (up 0.7%) will rise, while decreases were expected in investment in capital (down 0.6%) and inventories (down 0.4).

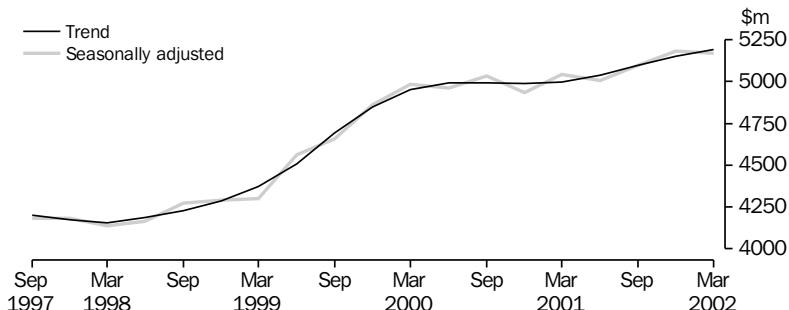
In the medium-term (June quarter 2003), it was expected that there would be a 2.2% growth in operating income for the ACT. It was also expected that there would be growth in selling prices (up 2.2%), profit (up 1%), investment in capital expenditure (up 5%), employment (0.2%) and expenses (up 0.9%), while decreases were expected in investment in inventories (down 1.7%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND

In the ACT, the trend state final demand (chain volume measure) in the March quarter 2002 increased 1% on the previous quarter to \$5,190m. In the 12 months to March 2002, trend state final demand rose by 5%. This consisted of a 7% increase in final consumption expenditure and a decrease of 6% in gross fixed capital formation since March 2001. In the four years since March 1998, ACT trend state final demand increased by 25%.

Nationally, trend domestic final demand (chain volume measure) rose 2% in the March quarter 2002, compared with the December quarter 2001. There was an increase of 5% to \$168,322m in the year ending March 2002. Final consumption expenditure increased nationally by 4% and gross fixed capital formation increased by 12% over the year.

STATE FINAL DEMAND(a)



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1999-2000.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, March Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 5206.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The business expectations indicator contains estimates of future economic activity based on the business expectations of senior executives, managers and proprietors of businesses operating in Australia. The data are collected by the ABS in a survey conducted by mail each quarter. The survey is based on a stratified random sample of approximately 4,500 businesses selected from the ABS annual Economic Activity Survey (EAS) and new businesses to the ABS's register of businesses. The EAS in turn derives its survey population from the ABS central register of business units.

The scope of the survey is employing businesses in all industries and sectors of the Australian economy, except agriculture, forestry and fishing; and general government.

The survey uses a set of well recognised economic trading indicators in measuring future trading activity. These indicators include operating income; selling prices; operating expenses; and employment.

This publication presents the expected aggregate change, which measures the forecasted percentage change in the level of a particular indicator. It is estimated by weighting the expected percentage change reported by respondents to the survey by their proportion of aggregate sales, expenditure, employment, etc. in the economy as measured from the benchmark estimate in the EAS. The weighted aggregate estimate of a particular indicator, combined with an estimated level, can be used to quantify its expected future movement.

10.1 SHORT TERM BUSINESS EXPECTATION(a)

	2001				2002	
	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr
Trading performance						
Operating income	1.3	1.0	4.1	-3.1	2.7	1.3
Selling prices	-0.2	0.4	—	-0.4	-0.7	0.5
Profit	2.1	8.6	21.8	-13.5	13.6	4.2
Investment						
Capital expenditure	4.1	-0.7	2.2	2.2	7.2	-0.6
Inventories	0.1	-0.3	0.9	-1.2	-0.3	-0.4
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	0.5	-0.6	1.6	-1.1	-0.6	0.4
Operating expenses						
Wages	1.7	1.2	2.4	-2.6	0.3	1.2
Non-wage labour	0.3	0.4	1.6	-0.3	4.3	1.4
Other operating	1.6	1.5	1.8	-0.8	0.1	0.6
Total expenses	1.6	1.5	1.9	-1.0	0.2	0.7

(a) Due to the high standard error of ACT data, users are advised to use data with caution.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Business Expectations.

10.2 MEDIUM TERM BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS(a)

	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	2002	2003
	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr
Trading performance						
Operating income	3.3	2.5	2.0	—	1.9	2.2
Selling prices	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	1.0
Profit	16.5	16.1	10.5	-1.0	9.3	10.0
Investment						
Capital expenditure	1.0	1.5	-0.7	7.6	7.0	5.0
Inventories	-0.5	—	0.3	-0.5	—	-1.7
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	0.2	-0.5	-3.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.2
Operating expenses						
Wages	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.1	-0.5	1.2
Non-wage labour	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2
Other operating	1.7	1.9	0.8	—	0.2	0.8
Total expenses	1.8	1.9	0.9	—	0.1	0.9

(a) Due to the high standard error of ACT data, users are advised to use data with caution.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Business Expectations.

10.3 COMPONENTS OF STATE FINAL DEMAND, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

	2000				2001		2002
	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	
TREND (\$m)							
Final consumption expenditure							
General government	2 606	2 595	2 599	2 623	2 648	2 671	
Households	1 839	1 851	1 868	1 891	1 918	1 946	
Gross fixed capital formation							
Private	349	344	363	392	420	444	
Public	195	209	209	192	162	141	
State final demand	4 989	4 999	5 038	5 099	5 150	5 190	
International trade—exports of goods	6	5	3	3	3	3	
International trade—imports of goods	2	1	1	1	2	2	
TREND (% CHANGE)							
Final consumption expenditure							
General government	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	
Households	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	
Gross fixed capital formation							
Private	-6.3	-1.3	5.4	8.0	7.3	5.5	
Public	2.4	7.2	-0.1	-8.0	-15.6	-12.8	
State final demand	-0.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	
International trade—exports of goods	-11.9	-24.8	-27.1	-19.8	1.5	2.9	
International trade—imports of goods	-16.1	-28.6	-5.4	35.7	24.5	-3.3	

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1999–2000.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, March Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 5206.0).

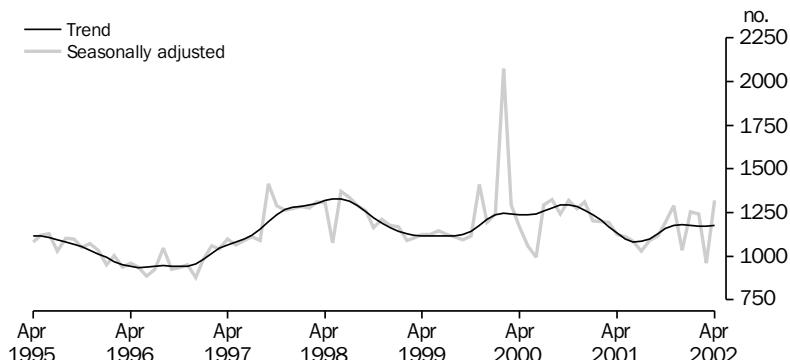
CHAPTER 11

TRANSPORT

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In April 2002, trend new motor vehicle sales increased to 1,174 in the ACT, an increase of 0.2% from March and an increase of 4% from April 2001. Passenger motor vehicles (895) accounted for 76% of sales in April 2002.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, Total vehicles



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

AIRPORT MOVEMENTS

In the December quarter 2001, a total of 204,005 passengers on domestic airline flights moved through Canberra Airport. Of these, 100,103 passengers were inbound and 103,902 passengers were outbound. This represented a 32% decrease in passenger numbers since the previous quarter and a 28% decrease in passenger numbers from December quarter 2000.

There were 2,084 aircraft movements during December quarter 2001, representing a decrease of 48% from the previous quarter and a decrease of 45% from December quarter 2000.

The events in the United States of America on 11 September 2001 and the collapse of Ansett Airlines on 13 September 2001 are likely to have contributed to these decreases.

Regional airlines carried 204,326 passengers through Canberra Airport in December quarter 2001, of which 103,021 were inbound passengers and 101,305 outbound. The total passenger movement figure represents a decrease of 3% from the previous quarter and an 11% increase in passenger numbers since the corresponding quarter of 2000. Aircraft movements fell by 10% from the previous quarter and fell by 26% from December quarter 2000 to 6,714 movements in December 2001.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The sales of new motor vehicles indicator is based on the VFACTS series produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries. VFACTS reports the numbers of new motor vehicle sales by dealers and direct sales by manufacturers throughout Australia. The scope of the collection includes passenger vehicles; trucks; buses; vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates; state/territory and Commonwealth owned vehicles; and vehicles belonging to the defence forces. It excludes motor cycles and plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles.

Passenger vehicles include vehicles designed primarily for the carriage of people, such as cars, station wagons and people movers. It does not include four-wheel drive vehicles.

11.1 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES: TREND

	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total
	no.	no.	no.
2001			
February	941	266	1 207
March	902	268	1 170
April	866	266	1 132
May	835	263	1 098
June	816	266	1 082
July	811	272	1 083
August	818	280	1 098
September	843	286	1 129
October	869	290	1 159
November	887	289	1 176
December	893	287	1 180
2002			
January	891	284	1 175
February	890	282	1 172
March	892	280	1 172
April	895	279	1 174

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, April 2002* (cat. no 9314.0.55.001).

11.2

AIRPORT TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS, CANBERRA AIRPORT

	Passengers			Aircraft		
	Inbound	Outbound	Total	Inbound	Outbound	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
DOMESTIC AIRLINES						
2000						
March	170 942	170 884	341 826	2 331	2 323	4 654
June	186 107	187 182	373 289	2 463	2 464	4 927
September	182 811	184 443	367 254	2 381	2 383	4 764
December	174 779	177 520	352 299	2 220	2 216	4 436
2001						
March	143 700	143 036	286 736	1 911	1 911	3 822
June	139 625	143 031	282 656	1 866	1 866	3 732
September	149 488	152 166	301 654	2 016	2 014	4 030
December	100 103	103 902	204 005	1 042	1 042	2 084
REGIONAL AIRLINES(a)						
2000						
March	61 691	59 544	121 235	2 532	2 529	5 061
June	67 890	68 898	136 788	3 048	3 042	6 090
September	82 041	81 565	163 606	3 871	3 941	7 812
December	92 258	91 121	183 379	3 931	4 003	7 934
2001						
March	104 664	102 793	207 457	4 544	4 548	9 092
June	131 433	132 399	263 832	5 138	5 137	10 275
September	105 868	104 955	210 823	3 733	3 734	7 467
December	103 021	101 305	204 326	3 354	3 360	6 714

(a) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

CHAPTER 12

TOURISM

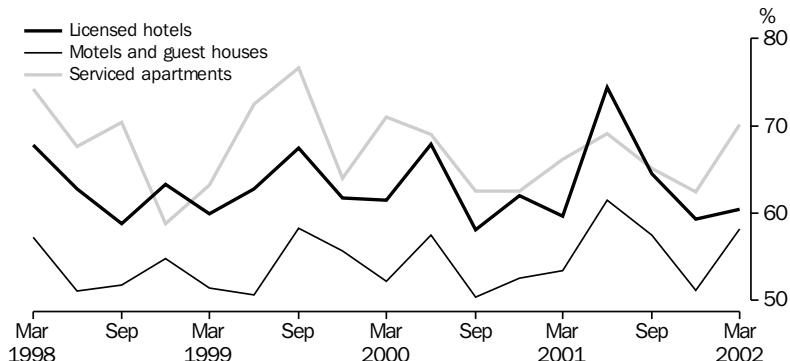
GUEST ARRIVALS

A total of 211,200 guests arrived in the ACT during the March quarter 2002. This was an increase of 7% on the previous quarter and 1% on the March 2001 quarter. Motels and guest houses accommodated 85,100 guests (40% of total guests), up 10% from the previous quarter. Licensed hotels with facilities accommodated 84,200 guests (40%), an increase of 4% on the December quarter. Serviced apartments catered for the remaining 41,900 (20% of guests), an increase of 7% from the December quarter 2001.

OCCUPANCY RATES

During the March quarter 2002, 62% of all accommodation rooms in ACT were occupied. This was up from 57% in the December quarter and up three percentage points on the March quarter 2001 figure. Serviced apartments had the highest occupancy rate for the March quarter with 70% of rooms occupied, up 8 percentage points from the previous quarter. Licensed hotels with facilities had the second highest occupancy rate (60%) followed by motels and guest houses (58%), both also up from the previous quarter.

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

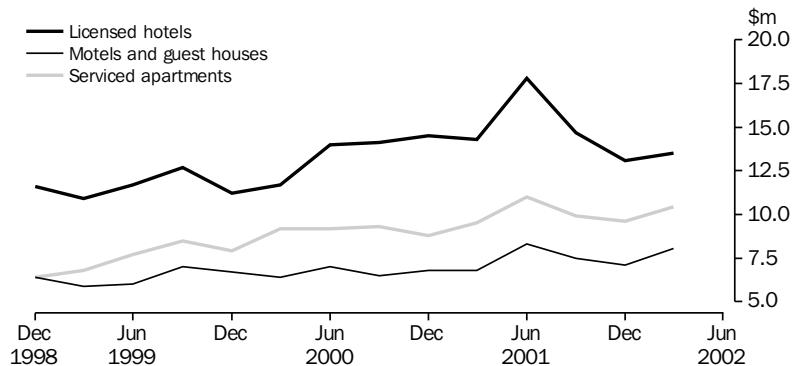
The average length of stay for guests in the ACT during the March quarter 2002 was 2.4 days. This was the same as the previous quarter, but higher than the March quarter 2001 which was 2.2 days. Serviced apartments averaged the longest stay of 4.2 days, followed by motels and guest houses (2 days) and licensed hotels with facilities (1.8 days).

ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS

During the March quarter 2002 accommodation facilities in the ACT had takings of \$32m. This was an increase of 3% on the previous quarter and 7% on the March quarter 2001. Licensed hotels with facilities had the largest share of the takings with \$14m (42% of takings), followed by serviced apartments with \$10m (33%) and motels and guest houses with \$8m (25%).

Accommodation takings rose 13% for motels and guest houses, 9% for serviced apartments and 3% for licensed hotels with facilities from the previous quarter.

ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The tourist accommodation indicator contains data from the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. The survey is a mailout collection that completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments. On a quarterly basis, the Survey includes hotels, resorts, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units. In addition, every third year beginning with 2000 the survey expands to also include holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units; caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites; and visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces.

Coverage is considered comprehensive and is obtained from the Australian Automobile Association accommodation guide. This is supplemented by notification of new tourism developments. Periodic comparison with lists of accommodation establishments provided by the various Tourism Commissions and Industry Associations is also undertaken.

The survey does not have a sample component and the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, non-sampling error may affect the data. The December quarter 2001 response rates for Australia were:

- 95% licensed hotels;
- 94% motels and guest houses; and
- 95% serviced apartments.

Further information on tourism statistics may be obtained from the ABS publication, *Directory of Tourism Statistics, 2000* (cat. no. 1130.0).

12.1

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)

Establishments	Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Persons employed	Room nights occupied	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights	Bed occupancy rate	Guest arrivals	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	no.	'000	%	'000	%	'000	\$'000
LICENCED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES									
2001									
March qtr	15	1 908	4 829	1 285	102.5	59.7	154.3	35.5	87.3
2002									
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.2	54.6	55.6	37.1	28.6
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35.0	65.8	50.2	37.2	27.9
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.1	61.2	49.5	33.1	27.7
March qtr	15	1 902	4 829	1 304	103.3	60.4	155.3	35.7	84.2
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES									
2001									
March qtr	25	1 686	5 208	626	81.0	53.4	140.2	29.9	74.1
2002									
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.0	55.6	66.8	38.3	29.9
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30.5	58.7	47.8	30.3	25.3
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.7	60.3	59.2	33.9	29.9
March qtr	27	1 857	5 628	656	97.2	58.2	173.7	34.3	85.1
SERVICED APARTMENTS									
2001									
March qtr	19	1 410	4 780	408	84.0	66.2	160.4	37.3	48.0
2002									
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.1	68.4	68.2	44.3	14.6
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.9	72.6	51.7	37.2	12.6
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.7	69.6	57.5	37.3	14.7
March qtr	20	1 469	4 970	427	92.7	70.1	177.4	39.6	41.9
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS									
2001									
March qtr	59	5 004	14 817	2 319	267.5	59.4	454.9	34.1	209.3
2002									
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95.4	58.8	190.5	39.8	73.1
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95.5	65.2	149.7	34.7	65.8
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102.5	63.2	166.2	34.7	72.3
March qtr	62	5 228	15 427	2 387	293.3	62.3	506.4	36.5	211.2

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: *Tourist Accommodations, Australia, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8635.0.0).

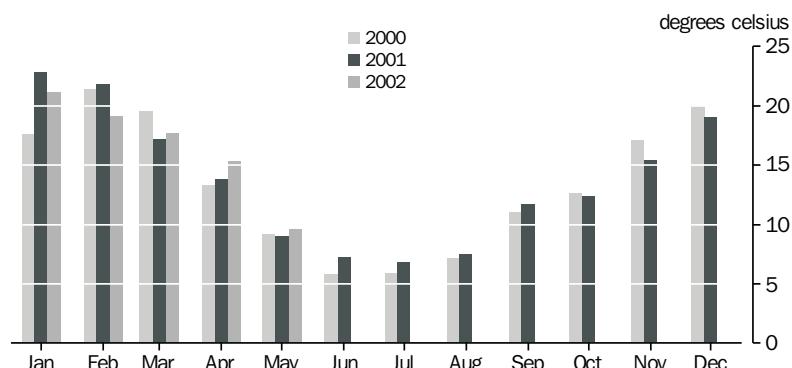
CHAPTER 13

CLIMATE

In 2002, Autumn in the ACT was drier and warmer than normal, with average day and night temperatures near or above average. The average daily temperature for the three months of Autumn was 14.2 degrees, compared with the long-term average of 13.5. The average maximum temperature was 21.3 degrees (with a highest maximum of 34.0), and the average minimum was 7.1 degrees (with a lowest minimum of -3.2).

Rainfall was below average with 89.0mm recorded for Autumn 2002 compared with the long-term average for Autumn of 151.4mm.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra.

13.1 CLIMATE, AUTUMN

	2000	2001	2002
Average maximum temperature	20.3	20.6	21.3
Highest maximum temperature	34.2	28.5	34.0
Lowest maximum temperature	4.3	13.6	9.8
Average minimum temperature	7.6	5.8	7.1
Highest minimum temperature	20.1	16.5	15.1
Lowest minimum temperature	-3.9	-6.0	-3.2
Average daily temperature	14.0	13.2	14.2
Lowest grass temperature	-7.6	-9.0	-7.7
Total Autumn rainfall (mm)	163.2	61.8	89.0
Total Autumn evaporation (mm)	292.2	348.9	347.6
Average daily sunshine (hours/day)	6.5	7.5	7.8
Average daily pressure (hPa)	1 020.4	1 018.9	1 019.6
Average daily wind run (at 2 metres) (km/day)	147.7	172.3	133.5

Source: Seasonal climate summary, Bureau of Meteorology.

CHAPTER 14

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

14.1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON

	Unit	Period	Australian Capital Territory			Australia		
			% change from		Same period previous year	% change from		Same period previous year
			Current figure	Previous figure		Current figure	Previous figure	
Population(a)								
Population	'000	Dec qtr 01	322.6	0.2	1.0	19 603.5	0.3	1.3
Natural increase	no.	Dec qtr 01	578.0	4.7	-21.7	28 528.0	7.3	-4.7
Net migration	no.	Dec qtr 01	-1.0	-99.0	100.6	27 452.0	23.0	-21.6
Total growth(b)	no.	Dec qtr 01	577.0	51.0	-53.0	55 980.0	-10.0	-15.0
Labour force								
Trend								
Unemployment rate(c)	%	May 02	4.6	0.1	-0.9	6.2	-0.1	-0.6
Participation rate(c)	%	May 02	71.9	0.2	-0.5	63.6	-0.1	-0.2
Long term unemployed (% of total unemployed)	%	May 02	22.8	0.5	-1.0	24.4	-0.8	0.2
Job vacancies	'000	May qtr 02	3.2	-17.9	28.0	88.8	1.0	6.5
Industrial disputes								
Working days lost	'000	Mar 02	0.2	0.0	0.0	44.7	96.9	25.9
Days lost per '000 employees	no.	Mar 02	2.0	-33.3	-77.8	50.0	2.0	-2.0
Number employed (trend)								
Private sector	'000	Nov 01	90.2	0.9	4.9	6 120.6	0.7	3.5
Public sector	'000	Nov 01	70.7	0.7	1.9	1 506.5	0.6	3.8
Total	'000	Nov 01	160.9	0.8	3.5	7 627.1	0.6	3.6
Gross earnings (original)								
Private sector	\$m	Dec qtr 01	741.7	-1.3	12.7	55 609.4	4.0	6.5
Public sector	\$m	Dec qtr 01	901.5	-9.8	7.0	16 655.9	-1.7	4.6
Total	\$m	Dec qtr 01	1 643.2	-6.3	9.5	72 265.2	2.6	6.0
Average weekly earnings (trend)	\$	Feb qtr 02	730.0	-1.7	-5.8	684.7	0.9	4.3
Wage cost index(d)								
Private sector	index no.	Mar 02	115.0	0.7	3.0	114.9	0.7	3.1
Public sector	index no.	Mar 02	113.1	0.4	2.8	116.4	1.1	3.4
Total	index no.	Mar 02	113.8	0.4	2.9	115.2	0.7	3.1
CPI(e)								
Total all groups(f)	index no.	Mar qtr 02	135.6	0.5	2.6	136.6	0.9	2.9
Housing finance (trend)(g)								
Total housing commitments	\$m	Apr 02	121.0	3.4	16.3	8 008.0	-0.4	15.5
Dwelling units financed	no.	Apr 02	758.0	2.6	-0.8	51 436.0	-0.8	4.5
Building approvals								
Dwelling units (trend)	no.	Apr 02	120.0	-16.1	-14.9	14 225.0	1.7	33.9
Value of total buildings approved (original)	\$m	Apr 02	45.2	-47.2	18.9	4 035.4	25.8	55.9
Buildings commenced								
Dwelling units	no.	Dec qtr 01	708.0	21.3	74.4	43 609.0	17.2	47.9
Value of total building(h)	\$m	Dec qtr 01	212.4	34.8	127.9	9 541.5	3.8	32.8
Building completed								
New dwelling units	no.	Dec qtr 01	405.0	-14.2	-20.1	31 569.0	2.7	-11.0
Value of new dwelling units(h)	\$m	Dec qtr 01	171.2	17.9	8.1	9 083.1	6.6	9.0

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

14.1

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON — *continued*

	Australian Capital Territory					Australia		
	Unit	Period	% change from		Same period previous year	% change from		Same period previous year
			Current figure	Previous figure		Current figure	Previous figure	
Corrections								
Persons in prison custody (per 100,000 adult population)(i)	no.	Mar 02	57.9	-2.8	-12.1	143.8	0.6	-1.0
Retail turnover (trend)								
State final demand(h)	\$m	Apr 02	299.6	0.4	8.9	14 323.3	0.6	7.4
New motor vehicle sales (trend)								
Room occupancy rates	%	Mar qtr 02	62.3	4.9	2.9	58.6	1.0	0.9
Guest arrivals	'000	Mar qtr 02	211.2	7.1	0.9	8 283.3	-1.9	3.1

(a) Australian figures include 'other territories'.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration are due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

(c) Recent trend estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

(d) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

(e) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

(f) Figures are for 'Canberra' and 'weighted average of eight capital cities'.

(g) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(h) Reference year is 1999–2000.

(i) Figures are the 'ACT in NSW' subset of NSW figures. Since the September quarter 2000, some ACT-sentenced fine default only prisoners have been held in the ACT. These figures are a single count taken on a specific day of the month and are not an average of the daily prisoner population for that month.

(j) Refers to establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 3101.0); *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, March 2002* (cat. no. 5206.0); *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, February 2002* (cat. no. 6302.0); *Building Approvals, Australia, April 2002* (cat. no. 8731.0); *Building Activity, Australia, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 8752.0); *Consumer Price Index, Australia, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 6401.0); *Corrective Services, Australia, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 4512.0); *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, April 2002* (cat. no. 5609.0); *Industrial Disputes, Australia, March 2002* (cat. no. 6321.0); *Job Vacancies, Australia, May 2002* (cat. no. 6354.0); *Labour Force, Australia, May 2002, Preliminary* (cat. no. 6202.0); ABS data available on request, *Labour Force Survey; Retail Trade, Australia, April 2002* (cat. no. 8501.0); *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (Electronic Publication), May 2002* (cat. no. 9314.0); *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8635.0); *Wage Cost Index, Australia, March Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 6345.0); *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2001* (cat. no. 6248.0).

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